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THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

A changing but brighter future for the Canadian farmer is forecast in the current monthly Commercial Letter issued by The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Reviewing 1956 agricultural developments, the letter reports that "agriculture, which failed to share the prolonged buoyancy of practically every other section of the economy in recent years, seems likely to improve its showing relative to the general business level in 1956."

By mid-year, figures for agricultural income record an increase of 13 per cent over 1955; field crops are estimated to be of approximately the same volume as last year; marketings of livestock and dairy products are higher; and a four-year decline in farm prices of agricultural products appears to have been halted.

Though offset by an upswing in farm operating costs, particularly because of a tight labour situation, prices of Canadian farm products as a whole strengthened by about 5 per cent over the past year and with the volume of marketings reaching new records for some important products, the outlook for farm income in 1956 "is the best in years".

"This," the letter continues, "indicates a turn in the tide, which in 1953 and 1954 brought a sharp drop in agricultural value and volume, and no upturn in cash income in 1955, though physical volume of production had risen that year."

The future will bring the need for greater application of capital to agricultural production, the Bank report predicts, because of increasing growth in the size of farms, growing specialization in production, and the decline in self-sufficiency which accompanies relative on a single type of cash crop.

"By this means, the farm operator will more nearly approach the conditions of highly capitalized industrial production, and he may thereby expect to gain rewards more nearly comparable to those earned in non-agricultural occupations."

Continuation of the process of improving yield per acre or output per animal should also result in net gain to the farmer. Improvements in farming technique in relation to field crops should bring a "snowball" effect as they are disseminated throughout the industry, and total yield from the existing acreage is expected to rise year by year.

Noting that such agricultural changes in 1956 as increased production of meat, poultry and eggs, expansion of acreage sown to mixed grains on the prairies, and a sharp increase in grain exports in the last four months of the 1955-56 year, the Letter says that these and other achievements of Canadian agriculture may be seen as part of the pattern of successful adjustment to changing conditions.

"That this success is due in large part to constant advance in the adoption of new techniques and agricultural methods, indicates that farm operators enjoy a sustained confidence in the future of their industry, despite the many problems created by the rapid industrialization of the country," the Letter concludes

Suez Shipping

About 64 percent of the tonnage passing through the Suez Canal last year was petroleum and 16 percent agricultural. Practically all of Europe's imports of rice, tea, jute and rubber, more than half of its imports of wool and a substantial share of its imports of oil seeds, vegetable oils, cotton, barley and sugar pass through that canal.

Meteorologists charts show that Canada's summer temperatures now are several degrees higher than three generations ago.

C.P.R. Rail Dispute

Statement by Mr. W. J. Parker, President, Manitoba Pool Elevators, Winnipeg, Man.:

"Everyone in Western Canada is concerned about the dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, because any increased cost arising from a settlement will be paid, in substantial part, by westerners, and because a railroad strike would be most damaging to western farmers.

"It would appear that the CPR has offered a fair solution to the union, by accepting the findings of the board of conciliation, which would continue to use firemen on all passenger trains, at increased wages. Even in freight and yard service, diesel firemen with three years seniority would continue in service until they became enginemen; and those with less than three years service would retain their seniority and be given other jobs. Surely this looks after the moral claims of the union, while at the same time allowing the railroad to give its customers the advantages of scientific and technological improvements.

"If the union, even after the safety factor is protected, insists on hiring of new employees to fill positions which do not, in reality, exist, they will be taking a backward step. Most railroaders know that so long as the safety factor is protected, a fireman on a diesel locomotive is not necessary. This seems to be pretty fragile ground on which to take costly strike action."

Nationalized Medicine

While many Canadians clamor for nationalized medicine they would not accept the regimentation, inequalities and in many cases inefficiency of Britian's National Health Service, Napier Moore writes in Maclean's magazine

Under the National Health Service, illness in the average British family "need no longer be accompanied by the dread of financial disaster," writes Moore, who spent several months in England studying the scheme. "but from the standpoint of the individual the plan also has its flaws."

Mainly, according to Moore these flaws are:

1. Far from being free medicine, "the cost is astronomical" —an estimated billion and a half dollars in taxes in the next year for all Britons.

2 Even with a Conservative government, the tyrannies of regimentation, so dear to the socialists, persist. Patients often must line up for treatment, prescriptions or hospital beds, since the average doctor in the Health Service has 2 100 patients and there is a serious shortage of hospital accommodation.

3 Doctors and dentists are overworked and underpaid. (The average doctor gets $5,700 a year out of which he must pay office expenses, equipment, and income tax. "Every day my surgery is crowded long after visiting hours," said one, "and I'm making calls early in the morning and late at night. That's true of most doctors I know.")

4 "State medicine does no mean uniformity of standards, except on paper." Week after week, writes Moore, there are reports of hospital blunders and disregard for the welfare of patients—some of whom die from neglect.

"No political party dares to oppose the principal of nationalized medicine," says the Maclean's writer, "but if I am any judge the vast majority of Canadians aren't the sort of people who would accept with resignation the regimentation that is an inevitable part of it."

In Canada in 1955 teen-agers made up one quarter of the total number of brides.

Business and Financial Forecast For 1947

By Brooke W. Eason

(Continued from last week)

INTERNATIONAL AND OTHER AFFAIRS

42 During 1957 the Administration will do everything possible to keep us out of war. It certainly will not get us involved with England, France, Israel, or their allies.

43 So long as President Eisenhower is in good physical condition (as Commander-in-Chief), he will back the United Nations with our Army, Navy, and Air Force. This is the only way in which he will be tempted ever to enter World War III.

44. The United States will not use the A-Bomb or H Bomb during 1957 or give these bombs to any other nation. However, to save the United Nations, President Eisenhower will give that organization all the bombs it wants.

45 1957 should be a good year to make tax exempt gifts to colleges, hospitals, and other worthy causes. You, however, should give a stock which shows you a profit, and be the beneficiary do the selling. 1957 should be an especially good year for such institutions to make drives for funds.

46. Householders will avoid making unnecessary purchases on installments until the international situation clears. Several feasible plans are being considered, one of which is to have a very small tax on every gallon of oil moving through the Canal with the understanding that the money will be used for financing the Great Dam on the Blue River in the Egyptian Sudan. This would make unnecessary any expropriation of the rich Middle East oil reserves and any renegotiations. Either expropriations or renegotiations will undoubtedly cause oil companies to withdraw out of making further foreign investments.

47 The big thing that Russia wants is not so much the oil fields as freedom to pass through the Dardanelles. This will be an important feature of a settlement of the Suez Canal problem I further forecast that the Republic of Panama will attempt to undo the "steal" which we perpetrated in 1904, I order to build the Panama Canal.

48 I would be unfair to readers of this Forecast not to mention the great importance of Mr. Eisenhower's health. In connection with any building, business, investment, or other program, it should be continually kept in mind.

49. Better fed and more intelligent populations, both in the United States and elsewhere, will continue to increase. Important new discoveries and inventions will take place. Twenty years ago we were enjoying the prosperity brought to us by the Electrical Era. Then followed the Motor Car and Oil Eras which we have recently been enjoying, plus the Chemical and Building Booms. These coming together account for the great prosperity of the last few years. Sometime we will witness a sudden readjustment, but it will be followed by a new Electronic and Nuclear Era. Therefore, be optimistic

50 In closing, I urge my friends to read the 8th Chapter of the Bible Book Deuteronomy, which was written 3,000 years ago and is as applicable today as ever. Longevity, it mentions Keept, which ever, this was an important factor in world events.

THE END

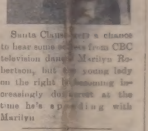
Grain Income Up

Farm cash income from the sale of grain in Alberta during the first six months of 1956 amounted to $155.9 million compared with $116.7 million in the same period a year ago, according to the statistics branch, Alberta department of agriculture. In October, grain income was $22.9 million, just twice that of the same month last year.

Two-thirds of Canadian families still carry no installment debt and official statistics show that of the 1,500,000 Canadians who are buying things on time, combined have savings greater than the amounts they owe.

IT'S NOT FAIR!

Santa Claus gets a chance to hear some of the news from CBC television dancer Marilyn Robertson, but the young lady on the right is becoming increasingly distressed as the time he's spending with Marilyn ...



SEED GERMINATION TESTS

Many farmers who are in the habit of making a home germination test of seed grain each winter have, at times, expressed disappointment at the results obtained. However, even though such a test may not show up too well, that does not necessarily mean that the grain should be discarded as seed. For reasons which follow, the seed may actually give a much better performance in the field and, at worst, it may only be necessary to seed somewhat heavier than usual.

Unfortunately, much of the grain harvested last season, under poor weather conditions, was below the usual standards, so far as quality was concerned, some of it having been tough when harvested and some of it having been damaged by frost. Samples of this kind do not respond readily or fully to an ordinary germination test, mainly for the reason that the seed, because of its condition, is likely to be in a prolonged dormant spell and it is necessary to break this spell before its full germinating capacity can be assessed.

That is why samples under official laboratory tests, where germinating at approximately 48° F, is carried on to stimulate the optimum condition for germination in the soil, usually show a somewhat higher percentage. In some cases, however, one shilling is not sufficient and an additional shilling is necessary to break the dormancy.

C.N.R. TO EXPAND DIESELIZATION PLANS

Montreal, January 5 —Canadian National Railways, embarking on a plan of territorial dieselization, has announced orders for 222 diesel units with a total value of $44 700,000

When delivery is completed late next year, ONR lines east of Montreal and west of Edmonton will be almost fully dieselized.

Since the inauguration of CNR's dieselization programs, 1,068 passenger, freight, yard and work units have been placed in service. Deliveries early in 1957 will complete a five-year plan of dieselizing speeding runs and services, and the plan of completely dieselizing territories, starting from the east and west coasts, will begin.

The population of the Yukon Territory in 1951 was only one-third of its population in 1901.

Scientists say fluorine, which can be put in drinking water, is good for tooth enamel and prevents cavities in children's teeth.

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CANADA LIVES BETTER WITH Tex-made VARIETIES

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WEED CONTROL

The constant battle between weeds and beneficial plants continues. Some of the favorable results brought to light at the recent meeting of the National Weed Committee (Western Section) at Lethbridge are disclosed by G. R. Sterling, Supervisor of Soil Conservation and Weed Control, Alberta Department of Agriculture.

During 1956, 4,000,000 acres were treated in Alberta, with 2,4 D or MCP, he said. The regression 1956 of the work accomplished in this line in 1956 For the three prairie provinces alone, the total acreage is up 16% It is interesting to note 10.6% of all these acres were treated with MCP, nearly all of which was used on oats, flax and legumes.

Alberta used more soil sterilants in 1956 than in 1955 he continued. These materials, namely sodium chlorate or chlorate-borate compounds were used largely for the control of Tumble-x

Concentrated borate compounds and borate 2,4 D complexes were recommended for the control of Tumble-x growing in native or tame seeds. While these materials affect the grass somewhat, they appear to be much more harmful to the Tumble-x than the grasses. Grass usually will grow back within one season after the concentrated borate or borate 2,4-D complexes have killed the Tumble-x

Saskatchewan has a total area of 251,700 square miles.

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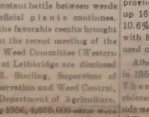

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- ☐ Mayfair 3.10
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- ☐ Parents' Magazine 3.60
- ☐ Western Producer 2.75
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- ☐ Free Press Weekly Prairie Farmer ..... 1 Yr.
- ☐ Saturday Night (52-weekly) ..... 1 Yr.
- ☐ Country Guide ..... 1 Yr.
- ☐ Chatelaine ..... 1 Yr.
- ☐ Western Producer ..... 1 Yr.
- ☐ Saskatchewan Farmer ..... 2 Yrs.
- ☐ Canada Poultryman ..... 2 Yrs.
- ☐ La Revue Populaire ..... 1 Yr.
- ☐ Canadian Cattleman ..... 1 Yr.
- ☐ Red & Gun in Canada ..... 1 Yr.
- ☐ Modern Screen ..... 1 Yr.

Mark an "X" before magazine desired and enclose list with order.

GROUP B

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- ☐ McCall's Magazine ..... 1 Yr.
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- ☐ Canadian Homes & Gardens ..... 1 Yr.
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- ☐ Photoplay ..... 1 Yr.
- ☐ Parents' Magazine ..... 1 Yr.
- ☐ American Home ..... 1 Yr.
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(These are not necessarily the views of the editor of this paper)

Oppose propaganda for large Municipal unit

(The Mercury, Estevan, Sask.—November 15, 1956)

Those who are interested in municipal affairs are quite aware that for some years past our provincial government has been promoting the idea of creating larger rural municipal units and have been endeavoring to shape the thinking of the rural people of Saskatchewan in favor of such a move. Still further it has been suggesting legislation and formulating policy in a subtle manner towards that end.

It is quite aware that there would be quick and strong opposition to any immediate and firm legislation setting up larger units. It has adopted the method of moving in that direction an inch at a time through plans which in themselves have merit but which can later become weapons to force the municipalities to accede to the larger bureaucratic planning and practice.

The municipal grid plan is an example. In itself that plan has a great deal in its favor yet it can be manipulated in a manner to wear down resistance to the larger plans.

Support of the larger municipal unit now comes from a new source—the Saskatchewan School Trustees' Association. This group, at least in its earlier history, has had a reputation for conservative and very constructive opinion. Its recommendations to government have had to be most practical before being approved by its delegates in convention and these delegates, particularly in the rural section of the association, were men who had proven themselves to be successful administrators in their own local districts. They left municipal matters in the over-all sense to the Rural Municipal Association.

The present move by the School Trustees' Association therefore invites a close scrutiny of the personnel behind it and their reasons for advocating larger municipal units.

It is interesting to note that the Association brief on the promotion of the larger municipal units was prepared by the executive of the association only. The matter never received approval for such action from the delegates to the gates. The promoters at least are frank enough to admit this.

First let it be recognized that the Trustees' Association is no longer the truly representative group it was a few years ago. Practically all the delegates attending its conventions and forming its executive, represents larger school units. Naturally they are persons who endorse the latter.

One of the things lost in forming the larger school unit is the close personal interest of the people in the many smaller school trustee boards which were wiped out in the process. The trustee who was bound up in the success of his own little district has largely disappeared and he is no longer to be found at the School Trustees' Association conventions.

Trustees from town and city schools which are not a part of larger units rarely attend. They find little to interest them and their influence has been very much nullified in recent trends.

It can therefore be taken as only natural that an association controlled by those favoring larger school units could also favor the extending of such policy into everything else including municipalities.

But the zeal with which the Trustees' Association is endeavoring to make converts to the larger municipal unit system invites further scrutiny in view of the knowledge that in many respects the larger school units have not proven to be a success or even displaying an ideal system of administration.

It would not be right to bring into this discussion any reference to the standard of education the larger units are providing. Any system would be faced with the handicaps and problems stemming from a shortage of teachers at this time.

But the satisfactory operation of larger units still remains to be proven a success and not a mere experiment than others. Many are in such financial condition that they find it difficult to sell their debentures and then only at a higher than normal rate of interest for securities of their class.

Frankly the operation of a larger school unit is big business with many situations which cannot be entirely controlled by a fixed policy. With policy maining in the close, personal attention of the trustees of the small local districts. Their duties have been taken over by a few, widely separated trustees who, no matter how they try, do the same job as their predecessors.

A minor factual occurrence illustrates this. It took one teacher over a year to get transferred to her home and it required two men travelling 60 miles in a truck to install it. In the old days one of the trustees would have scrounged a board and installed it within a day or two at no cost except maybe half an hour's time.

These are the same sort of conditions which would apply to a larger municipal unit. It is a situation that could only be overcome with a high degree of success by having full-time salaried councillors. The latter is still too costly an arrangement for the limited assessment of prairie farm land.

Municipal men come forward with a reason for this urging by the Saskatchewan Trustees' Association. It is based on the assumption that costs of municipal school units have reached a point where the units will encounter opposition from municipal councils for further demands on the ratepayers.

The plans proposed by the Saskatchewan government regarding larger municipal units would place the control of municipal and school affairs in the hands of one administrative group.

These same objecting municipal spokesmen believe the main reason for the move is that it will enable the larger school unit superintendent to move in and take over complete control of all the resources of areas involved.

They claim—and rightly so—that rural municipal councils throughout the province have kept their expenditures for strictly municipal needs within the means of the taxpayers. Municipal rates generally have shown very little increase anywhere. They claim that school units have failed in this respect.

Until the larger school units generally can prove that they are being run as economically and as efficiently as possible with full regard for the services they provide, the School Trustees' Association would be well advised to refrain from promoting the larger municipal unit.

Police equipment

Municipal police forces in urban centres, district municipalities and townships of 4,000 population and over in 1955 were equipped with 2,071 radio cars, 148 motorcycles, 490 motorcycles and 125 other types of motor vehicles.

PUBLIC SERVICE

Service on any town body in this age is done at considerable sacrifice . . . It takes quite a clear thinking and energetic citizen, with a reverend love for the community, to step forward and say: "I'll serve the town."

Do it yourself

(Carillon News, Steinbach, Manitoba—November 22, 1956)

Do-it-yourself is quite the vogue at present, and what we imagine is about the most popular as well as the most attractive of the do-it-yourself tools will have wide distribution this coming week. The Christmas Seals, sent out by the Sanatorium Board of Manitoba, invite us to do something ourselves about the prevention of tuberculosis.

It may seem odd that there is such a flourishing do-it-yourself movement in an age when mass production is also going ahead by large and bounds. But of course this sate of affairs isn't new at all. The pattern has been building up for centuries, not only in industry but in other fields as well. There was a time for example, when everybody looked after his own water supply and also the community did nothing about polluted wells. Now we have handed health departments authority to take measures to make the water supplies safe.

A good many other responsibilities have been handed to them too, but not everything. We must still take some responsibility for our own health. One reason is that we don't pay enough attention to cover everything. Another is that for our well being we need to do some thinking about the health of ourselves and our families.

Right now we are asked to think about the need to prevent tuberculosis. We are asked not to be smug about the fact that it is being cured more successfully than ever before, and also to take a look at the fact that more than 10,000 new cases entered Canadian sanatoria.

That is a lot of people to be contracting a disease that is preventable. Quite obviously this is a field that needs our interest and support. We can do something ourselves, and there is no better way to start than by buying Christmas Seals.

★ ★ ★

The liquor vote

(Empire Advance, Virden, Manitoba—November 14, 1956)

Does Virden want the right to have five additional outlets for the serving of alcoholic beverages?

That is the question which the citizens of the town will answer with their ballots next Tuesday, November 20th, when they vote on Virden's liquor by-law.

It is a question which each voter will have to decide for himself before he goes to the polls in the Legion Hall. It is a vastly important question, one which merits each elector making a special effort to go to the polls.

Even if Virden goes "wet" that does not necessarily mean that all five, or indeed any of the five outlets will be licensed here for quite some time. Permits to be licensed have to be of a high standard set by the Manitoba licensing board and it is understood that the board will only grant on a "go slow" basis in granting permits.

But the voters will determine whether or not additional outlets are to be legal within the limits of the town and if so what type these are to be.

Electors are reminded that in marking ballots only an X is to be used in the spaces provided. Any means of marking the ballot will result in a spoiled ballot.

Next Tuesday's election could result in a marked change in the social habits of the town. That is why each and every elector should go to the polls. The vote is a right and privilege, it is also a duty not lightly to be disregarded by good citizens.

★ ★ ★

Everybody's business

(The Record, Rimbey, Alberta—Nov. 22, 1956)

There was a time when business was called private, and some owners believed that what they did was no one else's concern. That day is gone forever. Today, business everywhere needs friends—and they can't make friends by hiding behind a brick wall. You've got to come out in print and say hello to the neighbours—AND MEAN IT.

Free enterprise is a friendly business, and the world of free enterprise is a friendly world. Freedom at work is just as important as freedom at play.

The opinion of the average citizen regarding our free enterprise system is founded on all the things with which he comes in contact every day, the business actions of the people with whom he does business, and the public with whom he lives.

We must never forget that, talk and advertise though we do, telling of our line way or all of the individual does not feel he is getting a square deal at the work if the companies with whom he does business treat him unfairly, the time and effort are being wasted.

Freedom of life and enterprise become a mockery if trust and confidence is disappointed. How many persons lose faith in our way of life when they are ill-advised by a minority who would, and do, take advantage of their inexperience in freedom's fold. Too often, ruthless persons, with only their own interests in mind, take advantage of those who should be learning to enjoy our live system and understand its few obligations.

This system of free economy and representative government has been responsible for the growth of our country and its many greatness. Let us hold on to it with a firm grasp in our own community.

★ ★ ★

E.I.D. needs beet sugar factory

(The Bulletin, Brooks, Alta.—November 22, 1956)

Sugar beet growers around Lethbridge recently received $4,000,000, being the first payment on beets delivered to factories there this autumn. The money went to 1,533 sugar beet growers who had their crops on beets on 36,210 acres. The 1956 crop is expected to run around 17.2 percent sugar content so that growers will receive additional payments amounting to around $3,000,000.

The Eastern Irrigation District missed obtaining a sugar beet factory through some miscalculations. That was of most unfortunate kind because the district has now demonstrated that a greater beet tonnage per acre, with a higher sugar content, can be produced in this district.

Some time in the future another sugar beet factory will be erected in Southern Alberta. The Eastern Irrigation District should plan to have a good case presented for its location here. There will be keen competition from other irrigation districts, but an objective is never gained without a struggle.

The Eastern Irrigation District is a soundly based project and every facility is here for the production of the beets and for the establishment of a processing factory.

THIS CURIOUS WORLD

By William Ferguson

T.M. Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Greenland moves to save musk ox from extinction

One of the world's rarest animals, the musk ox, is reported to be in danger of extinction in the sided home, northeast Greenland.

According to a report from Danmarkshavn, Greenland, many of the animals, which look like shaggy bulls—a cross between a small ox and a sheep, have perished of hunger. Their numbers have been declining steadily in recent years.

The cause of the animals' plight is believed to be the milder climate. In recent years, warm winds after the first ocean freezeup of the cold weather have caused the snow to melt and then be replaced by ice. The musk ox, or ox e mingo, have been unable to scratch their way down to the vegetation below on which they live.

Another fact causing alarm is that no calves under one year old have been observed on the trips of the Danmarkshavn area. A scientist in one district disclosed 28 bull musk oxen to one cow.

The number of musk oxen in northeast Greenland is not known, but it is the only area left in the world where they are relatively plentiful. They also exist in a few places in the Canadian Arctic.

Greenland authorities are considering placing new restrictions on hunting the animals to try to prevent them becoming extinct. At present, hunters are allowed to kill a maximum of six animals each year. This may be reduced to five.

Ancient drying oven for grain discovered

Archaeologists have uncovered the remains of a drying oven used by villagers in the Middle Ages in many, to save grain from inclement harvest weather 1,500 years ago.

It worked on the same principle as ovens which have been used to preserve grain this year, with heat from the fire being channelled under the grain as it rested on a bed of pottery fragments.

Canadian water transportation companies operated 2,246 vessels in 1955, of which 1,718 were Canadian owned and operated and 528 were chartered vessels.

IN THE HOME WORKSHOP

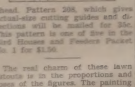
— BEN KUTCH STAFF —

Snack bar

A SNACK BAR for the birds is a gift for your friends if there is not time to make it before Christmas, send for the pattern and be ready for wintery days

ahead. Pattern 208, which gives full-size patterns, directions and directions will be mailed for 25c. Send to Times-Star Box 1, Hollywood Houses and Feeders Packet No. 1 for $1.50.

The real charm of these lawn ornaments is the proportions and poses of the figures. The painting of course, too plays a large part in the final effect. The secret in painting life-like figures so that they look like what they are (two dimensional), is in keeping clean sharp edges where the colors join. This



21-INCH LAWN FIGURES

is not difficult if you follow a few simple rules. Use clean brushes and materials and in their use, as given on the pattern's figure to be traced directly to the wood and then the outlines where the colors are to go. Then paint and you're assured. Nothing is left to guess work as these two patterns which are 35c each.

Address order to:

Home Workshop Patterns, Department P.P.L., 4435 West 5th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.

DRIVE A SAFE VEHICLE

FUTURE OF THE SUNFLOWER CROP IN WESTERN CANADA

The future of the sunflower crop in Western Canada depends not so much on the features of the crop itself as on farmers' attitudes to row crops in their farm operations. According to E. D. Putt of the Mccleod-Vermilion Farm, Canada Department of Agriculture, there is little doubt that sunflower varieties will emerge from breeding programs which will produce economic yields over all but the most northerly agricultural areas of the Prairie Provinces. If there is a place, or a demand develops in Western Canada for a row crop, then sunflower will fill that place.

Oilseed sunflowers were first produced in Western Canada in 1943 as a wartime emergency. In that year about 5,000 were grown over Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In subsequent years the production shifted almost entirely to the Red River Valley of southern Manitoba. More recently there has been an expansion westward out this section.

At the present time short varieties are suited for combine harvesting are being grown. In the early years the varieties Mennonite and Manitou were planted. Both of these were replaced by a better yielding variety Advance, and in 1953 slightly over 60 percent of the acreage was planted to Beacon, a newly developed rust resistant open pollinated variety. In recent years there has been a reorienting trend towards the old variety Mennonite for use of its large seed in the confectionery trade.

The acreage of sunflowers in the west has fluctuated considerably since 1945 when 8,500 acres were grown. The next year the acreage was increased to 23,000 and continued to increase until in 1949 there was a total of 60,000 acres of sunflowers under cultivation in the west. The acreage followed two years of high yields and high prices. The decline to 3,500 acres in 1951 was caused by extremely poor crops and much lower prices than in the preceding years. Weather conditions in 1952 caused low yields in 1949 and 1950, and a severe rust epidemic devastated the crop in 1951. However higher yields in 1952 led to a gradual increase in acreage and production once again until in 1955 the production amounted to 30,000 acres and 30,000 tons. Prices have been high in recent years the returns per acre have been attractive and between 25,000 and 30,000 acres were under production in the 1956 season.

The sunflower crop has a number of features which make it attractive to the western Canada farmer. This crop can be planted on land which normally would be replaced by summerfallow, thus extending crop rotations. Sunflowers also have an ability to resist frost and drought and to compete with annual weeds. They also aid in reducing the hazard of soil in crop economy.

Although there are several advantages to sunflower production there are important disadvantages that have kept the acreage down to a late maturing crop. Advance being the only variety which will mature safely out of the Red River Valley and it is susceptible to rust. However, progress is being made in overcome these obstacles by breeding.

With respect to the cost of production and average return per acre, the sunflower crop appears to compare favorably with other crops available to western Canada. There is little evidence to support the idea that the crop is hard on the land. Regional tests now under way suggest the crop has a wide adaptation and these tests are expected to aid in defining other areas where sunflowers may be grown successfully. 2228

Hopi Indians guard traditions

By KIMMIS HENDRICK

The Hopi people are fizzing a valiant last stand for the right of American Indians to retain their Indianhood.

In terms of rejecting or accepting modern life, even they are not quite sure what this means.

They object to the impingement of highways and running upon their traditions—but drive pickup trucks at 60 miles an hour over their reservation's washboard roads, and travel to Washington via airplane.

But in terms of fidelity to ancient religious beliefs, they are almost unreal elves. The Great Spirit gave the Hopi their way of life, including sacramental ceremonies. The outside world knows these ceremonies as "Indian dances" to the Hopgi, they are prayers.

A year ago this summer, the United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Glen L. Emmons, sent a special team to Hopiland to hear these people's own presentation of needs and problems. Mr. Emmons did this in response to charges of Hopi reminders that the United States had often ignored its duty to the Hopi people.

Record documented

Just now the elders of the tribe are beginning to get around to state that Mr. Emmons' investigation came to nothing.

As far as the Hopi elders can see, its net result was the publication of a report as big as a metropolitan telephone book.

Actually, however, last year's 15 days of hearings in all the Hopi villages but one have had their effect. They put on record the Hopi point of view with extensive documentation.

If Mr. Emmons' office has not yet found ways to accept that viewpoint, it has dramatized the problem in dissimilarity between American Indian traditionalism and white society.

Most American reservation Indian groups have long sought to that white society to have taken on some of its ways. While many Indian groups have put up for the right of Indians to retain their Indianhood, it looks as though more individual Indians are less concerned with their traditions than with how to make a living in a modern competitive economy.

How good this is, very many Indians themselves are not the Indian problem, including Indian organizations, are earnestly debating.

But here in this remote and spacious land, where sky-blue vistas rise like islands in the desert, the question is less moot. The ancient way as still survives. The white man is still a newcomer. The Hopi people call themselves a nation and have never been subjugated and owes no allegiance to any other power.

But this is an anomaly. The Hopi have dealings with the United States Government. They welcomed Mr. Emmons' team.

But five months after it came and went, they did something the Hopi are in no mood to forgive. It recognized the Hopi Tribal Council as the official representative. For years, the Hopi have looked on that council as nothing but the bureau's puppet.

They have refused to vote for it and their votes counted as a rubber stamp for the federal government in its efforts to sell Hopi land or oil and mineral leases.

Some Hopi go along with the council—and some serve on it. They realize that the problem of Indian-white relationship calls for an organization of this kind. They are aware that in fact if not on paper, it is now a part of the modern United States.

But at last year's hearings, it was made plain that even these Hopi are not happy about United States Indian policy.

Like the traditionalists, they see their land slipping away to white exploitation. This not only menaces their way of life—a culture based on allegiance to the Great Spirit as the source of their seed and its guardian—but their economy.

Saccharin is made from a coal tar product.

Fashion does an about face

Top designers like lots of back talk in pretty party frocks. Winter white fallic dress, left, features gold buttons anchoring the V neckline. It has a simple sheath front and back fullness for grace. An about-face stole in satin lends a Parisienne touch to the semi-formal, right. The extra long stole forms cowl drapery in the front and ties low in the back.

Rock yields clues to continental drift

By ROBERT C. COWEN

It took our ancestors months to cross from Europe to America and even today it takes several hours to make the trip in the fastest jet plane, yet these two continents may once have been practically on top of each other.

Not only that, Great Britain, which now has a cold rainy climate, may have started out at a latitude only 30 degrees or so from the equator—about where southern India is today.

These and other surprising shifts of the supposedly immobile land masses were outlined at the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

The evidence for the drifting continents is gleaned from the weak but measurable magnetism of ancient rocks. One of the leaders in this research is the newly elected R.A.A.S president himself, Prof. P. M. S. Blackett of Imperial College in London.

As explained by Professor Blackett, the magnetization studies are possible because certain rocks, when they are being formed, take on a weak magnetism which is characteristic of the direction of the earth's own magnetic field at the time.

Once the rocks have hardened, they keep this same magnetism regardless of what happens to the earth's magnetic field after that.

Permanent record

Thus the magnetism of the rocks is a permanent record both of the earth's field and of their own magnetic latitude and orientation with respect to the magnetic north and south poles at the time of their formation.

By studying rocks from various geological epochs, Professor Blackett and others have come up with some startling conclusions about the movements of the land masses over hundreds of millions of years.

For example, Professor Blackett said that, according to the testimony of the rocks, England has moved a long way during the past 350,000,000 years—moving north from about 10 degrees above the Equator and rotating about 35 degrees with respect to the present north magnetic pole at the same time.

Again, he said that both India and South Africa seem to have moved great distances from positions originally quite near the South Pole several hundred million years ago.

This continental sliding seems to be made up of at least two kinds of movement. First there is a movement of the earth's crust as a whole—the so-called polar wandering. Then there is a relative movement between the continents and larger islands themselves.

Drift described

In explaining this latter movement between the continents, Dr. A. E. M. Nairn of Kings College in Newcastle said that his studies of rock magnetism indicate that Great Britain and America have drifted apart some 2,000 miles.

Thus, about 190,000,000 years ago, Europe and America were almost joined together, he said.

Referring to the northward movement of India, Dr. J. A. Clegg, a physicist, explained that the magnetism studies were particularly interesting since they tended to confirm previous conclusions of geologists that, 200,000,000 years ago, India was very near the South Pole since there is good evidence that it was covered with ice at that time.

Magnetization studies made on extensive lava flows which formed 70 to 90 million years ago show India in a position south of the equator and intermediate between that calculated by geologists for the earlier period and that which it occupies today, Dr. Clegg said.

Also, Dr. Clegg reported similar studies made on the island of Tasmania near Australia which indicate that it was within 10 degrees of the South Pole 90 to 120 million years ago.

Startling results

These results are startling to natural scientists who until now generally believed that the continents were formed more or less in the positions they hold today.

There have been theories of continental drifting put forth in the past based on such things as the present shape of continents which look as though they could fit into each other like pieces of a jigsaw puzzle.

But these earlier theories have lacked substantial evidence to back them up.

Indeed, the results of the magnetization studies are still not conclusive themselves as Professor Blackett and the other speakers were careful to point out. But they are the strongest evidence of continental drifting than anything yet found and, in a few instances, have been in agreement with results based on other types of data.

Another result of the magnetization studies which is startling to natural scientists was Professor Blackett's report that the earth's magnetic field seems to have reversed itself completely at certain times in the past, with the north and south magnetic poles trading places.

This reversal appears to have been quite sharp, being made with in a relatively short time.

Again, the present results are not conclusive. But Professor Blackett called the rock magnetic evidence "strong". "This result," he said, "if true, is of extreme importance and must dominate all future theoretical thinking of the origin of the earth's magnetism."

—Christian Science Monitor.

Youngest swankeeper on the Thames

By Lois I. Woodville

Michael Turk has been appointed to the centuries-old position of Swankeeper to the Worshipful Company of Vintners. At present this 19-year-old is completing his period of national service with the fleet but early next year he is to succeed his father, Richard Turk, who is retiring after more than 50 years as Swankeeper.

Michael's chief job will be to take part in the annual swan-upping which has been held on the Thames at the end of July for over 500 years. Michael has had plenty of experience in handling the swans as his family have been doing this work for over 200 years, and his father and his uncle are Queen's Watermen, while yet another uncle holds the position of Swanmaster to the Queen.

When the swan was first introduced into Britain, possibly in the twelfth century, it was regarded as a rarity and a delicacy fit only for a king. For some centuries permission to own a swan was granted only to landowners and corporations singled out for royal favor.

The earliest reference to the swans in the county of Berkshire is a demand from King Henry III to the Sheriff of Berkshire and Oxfordshire in 1247, that 10 swans should be sent to him for a feast in Winchester. The Royal order included 20 bears, 20 hares, 12 peacocks, and chickens, and just as many wild ducks and wild geese as the Sheriff could send.

Just over a hundred years later the first King's Swanmaster was appointed by Edward III to have control over all swans upon the Thames and its tributaries for 20 miles on either side of London and Oxford. These days, just as now, all unmarked swans were the property of the king. The Sovereign still has Queen of the Swans and it's only by ancient right, which goes beyond legal memory, that the Lord of the City of London Livery Companies—the Dyers and the Vintners are each allowed "a game of swans" on the Thames.

Swan-upping lasts for a week and the job becomes more arduous each year as the swan population increases; there are now about 1,500 swans to be inspected. Most of these belong to the Queen and go unmarked; the others are marked by nicks on the bill.

Michael will wear a cap with a swan's feather in it and a green blazer, on which he will wear Bedford-size silver buttons. There will be plenty of excitement in his job as the swans have strong and powerful wings and resent capture, and he will also have the opportunity of rescuing any swans in difficulties.

The swan-upping and marking ceremony which comes under the Control of the Lord Chamberlain's office is very colorful. On this occasion the Bargemaster, Swan Master and swan-uppers, all in flower, go in skiffs from Southwark to the Thames as far as Henley. Michael's assistants, the Swan-Uppers, wear horizontally striped jerseys and cone-shaped wooden caps, which are also striped.

All the skiffs in the procession carry red, white or blue flags on which is the device of a swan, but on the white flags is a crown and the royal initials.

As Swankeeper Michael Turk will hold a unique and historic post.

RISING COSTS

These sneaky cent-by-cent rises in the cost of living, which appear to have brought it to an all-time high, appear out of control. Fact is if there is such a thing as a price control board, the old machine must have stripped its gears.

Industrial research in Canada by private industry in 1955

Out of nearly 2,500 larger Canadian companies covered in a recent survey of research-development expenditures by private industry, conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with the National Research Council, 377 or 15 percent carried out research-development programs in 1955 and 235 other companies had facilities available to them for which they made no payments, according to a reference paper presenting details on the results of the survey released by the Bureau.

Outlays on research-development of the companies with active programs, as reported earlier, totalled nearly $66,000,000 in 1955 and were expected to reach almost $80,000,000 this year. Work conducted within the reporting companies accounted for $52,000,000 of the 1955 total. About $12,000,000 was spent outside Canada: 82 percent in the United States and 4 percent in the United Kingdom. Of the remaining $2,000,000 spent in Canada, 38 percent went to firms outside the corporate structure of the reporting company, 7 percent to non-consolidated affiliated companies, 20 percent to commercial laboratories or consultants, and 35 percent to educational institutions.

Following are some of the results of the survey as presented in the reference paper:

Industries with largest research-development expenditures (also reported earlier) were: transportation equipment, electrical apparatus and supplies, and chemical products. Together these accounted for over $35,000,000 of the 1955 total. Next in order were petroleum and coal products, non-ferrous metal products, and paper products, each over $4,000,000.

By fields of activity, mechanical engineering accounted for 24 percent of total expenditures, followed by electrical engineering with 21 percent, chemistry with 20 percent, chemical engineering with 12 percent, and metallurgy with 9 percent. Next was physics, then medicine, with geology, agriculture and biology considerably lower in size of outlay.

Outlays for direct research were equal to 0.5 percent of the sales of all reporting firms. The highest proportion was 1.72 percent in the transportation equipment industry, followed by 1.34 percent in the electrical apparatus and supplies industry, 1.05 percent in the chemical products industry, and 0.80 percent in the non-metallic mineral products industry. These ratios varied widely, however, by size-groups within the industries.

The equivalent of 2,914 professionally-trained scientists were employed in 1955 on research-development projects by the reporting companies. This total comprised 2,154 with bachelor degrees, 341 with masters' degrees and 419 at the doctorate level. Chemists accounted for 715, electrical engineers for 482, chemical engineers for 445, and mechanical engineers for 444, to mention the four largest professional groups.

Air ambulance logs 84 trips

The Saskatchewan Government Air Ambulance made 84 trips during the month of November to transport sick and injured people to medical attention, according to a report issued by Don Campbell, Supervisor and Chief Pilot of the Service. During the month the four pilots logged a total of 156 hours in the air and covered 23,015 miles.

"We appreciate the co-operation of the people of the province at this time of year," said Mr. Campbell. "Field conditions are dubious all over the province. If a local resident can drive his car in high gear the length of the landing strip, we consider the field suitable for aircraft equipped with wheels. We are attempting to keep our aircraft on wheels as long as possible, for there are many areas with little or no snow.

"During the month pilot Charles C. Thompson left the Service to take employment with an oil company flying out of Regina. Mr. Thompson came to us from the Saskatchewan Government Airways on October 20, 1951, and resigned November 10, 1955."

Moose, elk season in Duck Mountains

The entire Duck Mountain Forest Reserve—including the entire game preserve—is being opened to Manitoba residents for moose and elk hunting, Hon. F. C. Bell, minister of mines and natural resources, has announced.

The special season runs from December 10 to 22 inclusive, except for Sundays, and hunters will require a special $15 licence.

This licence is distinct from the ordinary $10 moose hunting licence. The special licences are available from the licence vendors in area around the Duck Mountains and at Brandon, Dauphin and Winnipeg only.

Bag limit is one adult animal—either a moose or elk.

Mr. Bell said both moose and elk had shown a marked increase over the past few years, and for this reason it was considered advisable to have an open season in the reserve.

Because the reserve is a game-management area, only holders of the special licences are allowed to shoot.

3226

DRASTIC MEASURE

The government has been tightening up credit . . . in the hope that spending can be held within the limits of goods and services available. It is a drastic measure because it does not discriminate between essential and non-essential projects.

"When They Saw the Star They Rejoiced With Exceeding Joy"

"And lo, the angel of the Lord came upon them, and said unto them, "Fear not; for, behold, I bring you tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day in the city of David, a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord. And it shall be a sign unto you. And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God, and saying, "Glory to God in the Highest, and on Earth, Peace, Good Will Toward Men."

National Film Board of Canada photos by Chris Lund.

"And Joseph went up from Galilee . . . to Bethlehem, to be taxed with Mary his espoused wife, being great with child. And she brought forth her first born son, and laid him in a manger; because there was no room for them in the inn."

"The star, which they saw in the east, went before them, till it came and stood over where the young child was. They fell down and worshipped him: and when they had opened their treasures, they presented unto him gifts; gold, frankincense, and myrrh."

World Happenings In Pictures

JOHN DIEFENBAKER, MP for Prince Albert, with a group of Battleford; Mr. Diefenbaker; Dr. Lorne Connell, Prince Albert; Elmer western supporters wearing hat bands, "I vote for Diefenbaker", and Diefenbaker, the candidate's brother.
lapel buttons, "I Like John". Left to right: Ariel F. Sallows, North

TEMPLE TOP—A woman's hat in her temple, according to Evelyn milliner Svend. Modeled in Paris, this topper is fashioned along the lines of an Indochinese temple. Hat and matching coat, designed by Jacques Heim, are done in lamb's wool.

WHERE'S YOUR GAS PERMIT?—That's the question ringing through Western Europe now that the Suez Canal has been closed. A Paris, France, gendarme, above, checks the gas rationing papers of a motorist. Each driver in France must have a special permit to be allowed to travel outside his residential area.

Mineral resources gain wide interest

A new mineral find which has made headlines throughout this continent burgeoning oil fields and the promise of greatly expanded paper industry in Manitoba has created more than a flurry of interest in Manitoba's rich treasure-house of natural resources.

In a recent address, Hon. F. C. Bell, minister of mines and natural resources, said that when the International Nickel company decides to mine its properties in the Moak Lake area, he expects Manitoba to be thrust into prominence in the mining world. In full production, experts say the mine at Moak Lake will become the second largest producer of nickel in the world.

This recent discovery has greatly speeded up the tempo of exploration in northern Manitoba, he disclosed. More than 12,500 claims were recorded in the first eight months of 1956 compared with some 8,200 during all of 1955. As a result of the most recent explorations, interesting copper, lithium and other discoveries have been made which may turn out to have real economic value.

For several years the value of Manitoba's primary forest production has been above twenty million dollars a year, Mr. Bell said. Should a new hydro electric power plant be built for the operation of the INCO refinery, the forest resources of the north could easily support a large new pulp or newsprint mill which could operate on the hydro power.

BABY "DOLLS" FOR CHRISTMAS—Christmas came early for actor Fred MacMurray and his wife, actress June Haver, when their adoption of seven-month-old twin girls was approved in Santa Monica Superior Court. MacMurray holds Laurier while Mrs. MacMurray holds Katie.

MOUNT SILVERTIP, in British Columbia, believed to be the area in which the TCA North Sta. crashed with 62 passengers and crew on board. The aircraft's pilot, Captain Allan J. Cranke, of Montreal, radioed Vancouver that he was returning after one of his engines failed. The plane was unheard of since. The RCAF search planes seeking the wreckage have been unable to locate the craft, a similar type to the photo below.

Hog producers can cut toll

The speeded-up pig production program on the year round basis requires more attention from pig growers to matters which on the surface appear trivial and unimportant says A. J. Charneski, Livestock Supervisor, Alberta Department of Agriculture.

One of these is prevention of death in suckling pigs due to lack of iron in their blood system. Iron permit all ramifications on this subject.

It is sufficient to say that anaemia in pigs is very easily prevented. Treat on third, tenth, and eighteenth day with reduced iron. Half the amount that lies flat on a dime is the recommended dose. Better still, use an iron preparation which comes in a tube in paste form or the liquid form preparations in plastic bottles.

At the same time you are giving the pigs their iron see that they also get their Vitamin A and D. This can be achieved by giving each pig 4 or 5 drops of highly concentrated cod liver oil. Now is the time to hand out the little "extra bit of care" if you want to make those extra few ten dollar bills.

HELPFUL HINTS

When you're skillet-cooking liver and onions, cook the onions first in butter until they're soft and golden. Then draw the onions to one side of the pan and fry the sliced liver, adding more butter if necessary.

* * * *

Mix a little orange marmalade with some cream cheese. Spread on split buttered toasted English muffins. Delicious with hot or iced tea.

* * * *

Try adding a little poultry dressing to give a pleasing flavor to stews.

* * * *

Kitchen shears make mincing parsley, mint or chives an easy chore. 3228

WOMAN CHAIRMAN—For the first time in Wall Street's 200 years, a woman will become chairman of the board and president of an important New York stock Exchange member firm. She is Mrs. Charles Ulrick Bay, widow of the former U.S. Ambassador to Norway. Mrs. Bay, who learned about high finance from her husband, took over December 1 as chairman and president of the 92-year-old company. She regards her achievement, in the no-female's-land of finance as a victory for women. But she says, "It was inevitable this would happen, just as some other woman was the first judge, and still others the first engineer, and minister."

THIS WAY AND WATCH YOUR STEP—If you should ever get caught at the wrong end of a fire, you could have this sight confronting you. It's a victim's view of a rescue ladder, provided in this overhead shot of new fire equipment in St. Louis, Mo. The 100-foot ladder is easing up to the 80-foot level.

Dry shod

Keeping the feet dry and warm during wet, cold weather will help to repel the common cold. Rubbers or other protective footwear, with raincoat and o&o, should be part of the schoolchild's equipment, to ensure dry clothing and shoes. Every youngster should have a supply of disposable tissues, to be held before his nose and mouth when he coughs or sneezes.

The chamber of commerce originated in Europe when the old guild system was gradually eliminated.

Spanish Potato Omelet Is Hearty Meal

BY DOROTHY MADDOX

IN Spain, land of olive trees, a long, leisurely lunch often means a hearty omelet. Here's a recipe that uses ham, potatoes and onions as well as eggs.

Spanish Potato Omelet
(4 servings)

One-quarter cup Spanish olive oil, 1 cup sliced raw potatoes, ½ cup sliced onions, ½ cup diced ham, 6 eggs, 1 teaspoon salt, ⅛ teaspoon pepper, 3 tablespoons water.

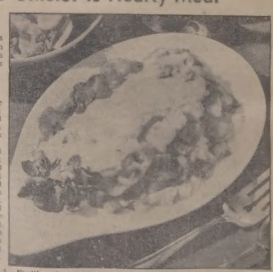
Heat olive oil in skillet and add potatoes and onions. Cook over moderate heat about 10 minutes until potatoes are almost tender, turning occasionally. Add ham and cook about 10 minutes longer, turning once or twice. Beat eggs with salt, pepper and water just to blend. Pour over potatoes and cook over low heat about 5 minutes or until eggs are just set. As eggs cook, scrape in from outer edge of skillet so that center will cook. Serve at once.

Canned corn is in super-abundance now. So let's take advantage and make this pudding.

Pocahontas Pudding
(6 servings)

Two slices bacon, cut in squares; 1 cup chopped onions, 2 eggs, 1 No. 303 can whole kernel corn, drained, 1 cup milk, 1 teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon pepper.

In skillet, saute bacon until golden. Remove bacon bits and drain on paper toweling. In bacon fat in skillet, saute onions until tender and golden. In greased half-quart casserole beat eggs. Add corn, milk, salt, pepper, browned onions and bacon. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 1 hour and 15 minutes, or until silver knife inserted in center comes out clean.



Exciting change of pace with a Spanish touch is this omelet, using eggs, ham, potatoes and onions.

Canada's resources expansion tied to airplane use

By LEON V. STONE

Exploitation of Canada's natural resources and development of its industrial strength in land vast distances, frequently rugged terrain, and relatively sparse population, would have taken many more decades without the benefit of the airplane, C. R. McGregor, president of Trans-Canada Air Lines told the 28th annual Conference o~ Distribution.

Mr. McGregor forecast continued growth of the economic strength of both Canada and the United States and added that the air transport industry is preparing "to meet this challenge of the future."

Today Canadian air carriers are transporting close to three million passengers yearly as compared with less than 600,000 in 1946, a five-fold increase. Similarly spectacular increases have been made in the carriage of mail and cargo, he said.

Turning the economic spotlight on France, Henri E. Blanchenay, manager of the Societe Generale New York agency, described how a revolution in productivity had given economic stability and an economic "new look" to that country.

M. Blanchenay told how manufacturing productivity "makes Europe the envy of many European states that have much more stable processes of government." Much of modern picture of France was brought about by "ruthless scrapping of outdated plants and techniques; widescale integration and consolidation of small plants and vast re-equipment."

He told of the building of huge dams and power systems, and the re-equipping of the national railways to make them "unarguably the most efficient in the whole of Europe," of the re-equipping of coal industries and of the establishment of new ones.

"Productivity" played an important role in these achievements, M. Blanchenay pointed out. "A great many productivity missions visited the United States. They were taught productivity. They were talked into productivity. They were shown productivity at work . . . Our workers, our engineers, our executives, our bankers, and even our politicians were quick at grasping the beneficial effects of that modern industrial creed—productivity."

"With more than 500 million dollars in sales to this country, France has not yet exhausted her potentialities. Of course, she has already started giving a 'new look' to her dollar earnings."

Credit selling hailed

John G. Gregg, financial and business editor of the New York Times, referred to the word distribution as "a dreary sounding an abstraction." Turn the word over, he advised, "The other side is consumption. By consuming, the missing link in the chain from raw material to end-use is completed."

"We own a good deal right now for things we've bought that we haven't paid for. Business has come up with all sorts of delayed payment plans, so as to make it possible for goods to move into consumption.

"Last June, to cite a month when some figures went for a roller - coaster ride, installment credit went up by 299 million dollars to a record of 28.9 billion dollars. Automobile credit alone went up by 201 million dollars. Personal loans went up by 74 million dollars. Charge accounts, single payment loans, and other types of credit increased 103 million dollars. The total of all consumer credit at the end of the year's first half went up to a record 37.1 billion dollars.

"Without that credit we couldn't keep on going. It was credit selling that pushed the end of a depression at the end of 1954 that might well have gone on to become a recession.

"Credit is a valuable tool for the economy, if it is used intelligently. That's why I suggest we set to work—there's no time to lose—on a public program to increase consumption."

Farm efficiency has risen so rapidly in Canada that 15 percent of the population now employed in agricultural work are able to provide enough food and other raw materials for the needs of the entire population, whereas not many years ago 40 percent of the work force was required to do the same things, J. D. Taggart, deputy minister of agriculture at Ottawa, Canada, told the conference.

Despite the farm population but the number of farms themselves is declining in both the United States and Canada, the speaker said. This decline in farms has resulted in outright abandonment in many cases and in many consolidations of smaller units into larger ones which so far as acreage is concerned has tended to maintain the production potential at or above former levels.

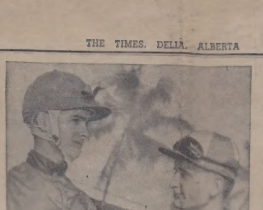
Atomic energy and automation —new frontiers of distribution—hold the promise of unlimited power and unlimited automatic control, creating a new industrial and economic revolution with new potentials, new problems, and new responsibilities, George L. Ridgeway, chairman of the board of International Business Machines Corporation, told the conference.

FAN FLUTTERED 4,000 YEARS

The fluttering hand fan has continued its blissful way and has gained a fanatical simply because it was not invented for what it was. Success in weed control depends largely on a proper understanding of those plants. It is often difficult to trace them down because most of the weeds growing in Canada have been introduced from some other country. Frequently careful search in foreign literature, particularly in Europe and Asiatic, is required before a strange weed can be identified.

Weed workers may consider correct identification of weeds a trivial matter but here is a definite practical application. Certainly some of the confusion as to what weeds are controllable, and to what extent control measures can be applied can be attributed in part to misidentification. An early report from the United States indicated that field bindweed could be controlled readily by 2,4-D; subsequently it was found that the bindweed control was one of the annual species. An introduced plant, halogeton, poisonous to livestock now occupies more than one million acres in the western States and this abundance may well be due to the fact it was at first confused with Russian Thistle and had become well established before being recognized as a serious menace.

As exact knowledge of the life history, the season of changes through which a plant passes in the course of its development, is essential to successful control. The life histories of many of the important weeds in Canada are under investigation and a good deal of information is now available on germination behavior. An important part of weed investigation is to ascertain where and under what conditions our annuals occur in Canada. From reconnaissance surveys embracing all weeds encountered, a remarkable amount of information on distribution has been compiled. More intensive surveys are carried out to answer specific problems such as the milkweed survey during World War II, as a source of floss and rubber, ragweed surveys to establish where hay fever sufferers might expect relief, surveys for barberry and buckthorn, intermediate hosts for cereal rusts.



RIDERS COMPARE SKULL CAPS—Old and new types of jockey hats are compared at Tropical Park in Miami by Sidney Lejune, left, and Henry Bloch. The latter wears the traditional silk cap while Lejune models the new helmet designed to provide protection in case of a spill. Under the silk covering is a strong fiber crown.

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Feasting is as important a part of a New Year celebration as of Thanksgiving, with a good meal on the first day of the year symbolizing that there will be plenty throughout the days ahead.

The New Year's day banquet differs as one travels around the world. An important dish around the Mediterranean is soup, rice cooked with olive oil, tomatoes, vegetables and meat particles. Africans partake of couscous which is composed of wheat grains, lamb and vegetables. Pickled greens, raw fish, roast bird and shrimp fritters are menu headliners in Japan, with pickled chrysanthemum petals considered a special delicacy. The Swedes temper their feasts with a special drink called glogg which is a claret wine sweetened with sugar and flavored with almonds, raisins, dried orange peel, cinnamon, cloves and cardamon. It is usually set afire before serving.

Feasts in England and Western Europe are similar to our American menus, chief difference being in the choice of side dishes. Turkey, duck or goose make the popular roast in England and in France. Latin countries include their holiday fowl with truffles, chestnuts and olives and one might find snails on the menu in France.

Canada loses millions yearly with weeds

Of all the plant species growing in Canada, one in five varies as a weed. The annual weed toll runs into many millions of dollars, enough to warrant close attention to their control.

According to Dr. C. Frankton of the Canada Department of Agriculture, no blunder of man has gained a foothold simply because it was not recognized for what it was. Success in weed control depends largely on a proper understanding of those plants. It is often difficult to trace them down because most of the weeds growing in Canada have been introduced from some other country. Frequently careful search in foreign literature, particularly in Europe and Asiatic, is required before a strange weed can be identified.

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Quick Canadin Quiz

1. Which of Canada's provinces has the smallest area of occupied agricultural land?
2. What percentage of Canadian households is equipped with mechanical refrigeration — 36 percent, 49 percent, or 76 percent?
3. The first canals connecting the Great Lakes and Atlantic via the St. Lawrence were opened in what year?
4. What proportion of Canadian families own their own homes —one-quarter, one-half, or two-thirds?
5. What is the principal reason for taking a 10-year census in Canada?

ANSWERS TO QUICK QUIZ

5. To adjust provincial representation in the House of Commons. 3. In 1848. 1. NfId. 4. Two-thirds. 2. 76 percent.

(Material prepared by the editors of Quick Canadian Facts, the pocket annual of facts about Canada.)

ALSO NECESSARY

During a period when unemployment was prevalent, I was working in the wholesale district in Oakland. I would arrive at my office in time to see girls and boys on before-school errands to the nearby produce markets. They would carry home armloads of bruised fruit and not-fresh-enough-to-sell vegetables. The produce merchants permitted needy to famishes to salvage these discards.

A serious little trio drew my interest. The lad and older girl were dragging a sack of vegetables but one little maiden walked alone in front, protectively holding a bouquet of broken-stalked and weary-looking blooms, evidently reclaimed from the wholesale nursery throwaways. "What have you got there, honey?" I asked gaily. Perhaps the child felt that I was reproaching her for taking no edibles. She dooked at me thoughtfully, as she answered simply.

"Mother needs flowers, too!"

SWEETER SONG

Although wild canaries sing, their songs are not as beautiful as those of the tame canaries.

Milk Board inquiry for Regina area on January 4, 1957

The Regina district Milk Producers' Association has applied for an increase in the price to be paid to producers for milk, according to J. E. Ridley, Chairman of the Milk Control Board.

The Association contends that slowly but steadily rising costs of milk production warrant such an increase in the price of milk. Higher transportation costs, scarcity of labor necessitating greater mechanization at the dairy level and the higher standards required by health officials have all contributed to increasing costs of production, it claims.

To look into the matter, the Milk Control Board has arranged an inquiry which will be held in the Court House at Regina on Friday, January 4, 1957, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. At that time the production, supply, distribution and sale of milk in the Regina area will be thoroughly reviewed.

Persons who wish to make representations at this hearing are requested to notify the Milk Control Board not later than Thursday, December 28th. Failing to notify the Board will not however keep any interested party or organization from making representations at the hearing.

The Milk Control Board is a Saskatchewan body, made up of three persons, which is responsible for enforcement regulations with respect to the production, processing and sale of milk in the province.

Gardeners meet despite snow

Roses in December ? No, but two new horticulture societies were organized in Manitoba this month and have programs planned for their first winter sessions.

The new clubs at Minnedosa and Dominion City were told by government horticulturist, F. J. Weir, that the Department of Agriculture encourages the formation of horticulture groups by helping pay for expenses.

Mr. Weir explained that the Department gives every club an amount of money equal to 50 percent of its membership fees up to $100. The Department also undertakes to pay 50 percent of all prize money awarded at horticultural society shows. Mr. Weir said it will also supply judges.

The Minnedosa Society elected Dan Dugan president, with John Jury and Hugh Sanderson first and second vice presidents. For the Dominion City Committee, D. R. Thom will serve as president, Mrs. M. C. Sheiby as vice-president and Mrs. G. Kyle as second vice-president.

Both clubs have planned winter activities on gardening, flower grounds competitions and horticulture shows.

HERE A LONG TIME

Scientists believe that insects have existed for about 250 million years.

SWISS YOUNGSTERS RISE TO HEAD OF FAMILY EARLY

Swiss mothers in the Canton of Valais carry their babies on top of their heads. The baby is trussed inside a wooden cradle, which rests on a thick cushion perched on the mother's head. With her hands thus freed, the woman does her knitting as she jogs up and down steep rocky paths. The National Geographic Society says.

WEEKLY CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Beast of Burden

Here's the Answer

HORIZONTAL
1 Depicted small donkey
6 Relatives
12 Sign of solstice
14 Treachery
15 Light touch
16 Blacksmith
18 Musical direction
19 Atop
20 Processions
22 Transpose (ab.)
23 Pleasant
25 Algonquian Indian
27 Spoke
28 Dart
29 North Dakota (ab.)
30 It — used in mountains
31 Measure of cloth
32 Master of ceremonies (ab.)
33 Identical
35 It is a —— animal
38 Wing-shaped
39 Dash
40 Preposition
41 Burned with hot water
47 "Cloudless State" (ab.)
48 Tilt
50 Profit
51 Limb
52 Made into law
54 Crush
56 Hunting dogs
57 Feed cattle

VERTICAL
1 Wanda
2 Astronomy muse
3 Tear
4 Anent
5 Greek mount
6 Greek portico
7 Angered
8 Withered
9 Tantalum
(symbol)
10 Worm
11 Decayed
12 Trapped
13 Hour (ab.)
20 Hawkers
21 Was frugal
24 Motion picture
26 Scamp
33 Pries lightly
34 Mountainous
36 Fondle
37 Chess piece
42 Delivery
43 State
44 Boys
45 Two (prefix)
46 Girl's name
49 Strike gently
51 Mongoloid
53 Court (ab.)
55 Magnesium (symbol)

Eskimos raise their own geese

Arctic and sub-Arctic regions of Canada are natural nesting places for several species of wild geese. The Eskimos living in these areas shoot geese for food and clothing and this was made the year when domestic geese were raised by Eskimos.

On June 8, 23 goslings of the Pilgrim breed were air-borne from Ottawa to Fort Chimo, Quebec, on the first leg of their journey under the supervision of a representative of the Canada Department of Agriculture an Eskimo was assigned to look after the birds. This was done in the village of Fort Chimo for a period of three weeks. In addition to chick starter and mash, some native grass, caribou moss and other vegetation was placed before the young birds during the third week before turning them out to full pasture. The goslings were then moved by boat to False River, a distance of about 100 miles free of Eskimo dogs. Here the native range, unlimited in size, consisted of a large grassy tidal flat with a very rugged hilly country forming the background. The geese were released and there they fended for themselves during the daytime. At night the Eskimo attendant would call the geese into a snow-house and feed them just a sprinkling of grain. No grain rations were available after the first week of pasturage.

The geese were left at False River for exactly 10 weeks, and were then brought back to the settlement at Fort Chimo by means of a two-day boat trip their average weight was 7.5 pounds. At Fort Chimo the geese were confined once more and fed grain for another three weeks. At this stage they were 16 weeks old and averaged 12 pounds each, and some ganders weighed slightly over 13 pounds.

Twenty of the geese were killed and dressed entirely according to th Eskimo palate. The remainder are being kept at Fort Chimo where production tests will be made and the best conditions for carrying the geese through the winter will be studied.

This relatively small test shows that Eskimos can raise geese at Ungava Bay and it is probable that further experiments will be undertaken next year.

New Zealand scientist visits the U.S.S.R.

The Canadian Foreign Trade Service reports that Mr. N. H. Taylor, Director of the New Bureau of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Zealand, will visit Soviet Union. Mr. Taylor's visit to the Soviet Union is considered to be of particular importance because the history, geology and climate of New Zealand and soil science are based on the classical section running from the tundra to the semi-arid steppe in the Soviet Union.

U.S. livestock situation

The United States Department of Agriculture states that meat animal prices are likely to continue above the relatively low levels of a year earlier for the remainder of 1956. Hogs prices, though seasonally are marketings increase, will stay above the fall prices of 1955 with the greatest difference late in the year. 2226

FARM LOANS

The Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the Canadian Farm Loan Board for the year ended March 31, 1956, has just been issued.

The Board is an agency of the Government of Canada, established for the purpose of making first mortgage loans to farmers.

In the year ended March 31, 1956, 2,057 loans for a total of $8,309,650 were approved as compared with $8,225,500 in the previous year. The average loan was $4,040 as against $4,000 in the previous year. At March 31, 1956, there were 18,821 first mortgage loans and 2,308 second mortgage loans outstanding, as well as 1,144 loans being on account of prior mortgages. Collection experience continued to be satisfactory. Of the total of $1,452,300 due for interest during the year had been paid by th end of the year. Of the total of $1,452,300 of principal repaid during the year over 56 percent was received in payment of principal not due by the terms of the mortgage contracts.

Changes in the Canadian Farm Loan Act made at the last session of Parliament designed to widen the field of operations by increasing the maximum loan from $6,000 limit from $6,000 to $10,000, the maximum loan term from 25 to 30 years did not come into effect until after the close of the fiscal year and are not reflected in the Report. Board officials state that there has been a substantial increase in the demand for loans in the first six months of the current year and that loan approvals for this period are 40 percent greater than in the corresponding period last year, due in part to the larger loans now permissable under the amended Act.

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Feasting is as important a part of a New Year celebration as of Thanksgiving, with a good meal on the first day of the year symbolizing that there will be plenty throughout the days ahead.

The New Year's day banquet differs as one travels around the world. An important dish around the Mediterranean is soup, rice cooked with olive oil, tomatoes, vegetables and meat particles. Africans partake of couscous which is composed of wheat grains, lamb and vegetables. Pickled greens, raw fish, roast bird and shrimp fritters are menu headliners in Japan, with pickled chrysanthemum petals considered a special delicacy. The Swedes temper their feasts with a special drink called glogg which is a claret wine sweetened with sugar and flavored with almonds, raisins, dried orange peel, cinnamon, cloves and cardamon. It is usually set afire before serving.

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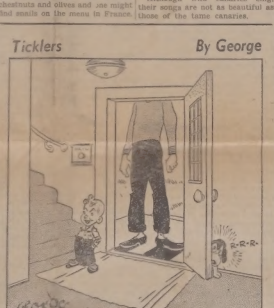
Ticklers — By George



"Hey sis! Your basketball friend wants to see you."

RIVETS — By George Sixta

No-cook peanut butter fudge

On some cold Saturday morning, let the children make this fudge for entertainment or for week-end refreshments! Blend together ½ cup peanut butter and ¼ cup dark corn syrup. Add ½ cup powdered sugar, ½ cup plus 2 tablespoons non-fat dry milk solids and ½ cup plus 2 tablespoons sifted confectioners' sugar all at once. Mix all together first with spoon and then with hands. Turn onto board and knead until well blended and smooth. Press out with rolling pin about ¼ inch thick and cut in squares.

Canadian statistics report

(A Weekly Review)

Prices: The consumer price index rose 0.4 percent during October to a fresh peak of 220.3 at November 1, putting it 3.4 points above the level of a year earlier. Foods again contributed to the month's advance, but a larger factor was an advance in the component index for "other commodities and services". This component had its largest rise for several years as a result of higher prices for new passenger cars, increases for theatre admissions, haircuts, drug items and liquor . . . The index of wholesale prices for 30 industrial materials moved up 0.9 percent in the four weeks ending November 23, but during October the general wholesale price index showed a slight recession.

Food and Agriculture: Exports of wheat shipments were down about a million bushels in the week ending November 21 from a year earlier after substantial earlier crop-year gains . . . Wheat flour output rose in October, reducing the first-quarter crop-year decline . . . Fluid milk and cream sales continued to expand in September.

Transportation: Railway earnings showed a gain of 4 percent over last year in the third week of November . . . Canadian water transportation companies had nearly 18 percent larger operating revenues in 1955 than in 1954 as against 13 percent larger operating expenses.

External Trade: Foreign commodity trade rose sharply in October, exports climbing nearly 20 percent in value over October last year and imports an estimated 19 percent. Net result was another substantial import balance for the month that brought the cumulative deficit in trade with all countries to $760,800,000 nearly two and a half times the deficit for the first 10 months last year.

Merchandising: Sales of chain stores rose somewhat over 5 percent in October as against an average increase of nearly 9 percent for the 10 months ending October. Eight of the 11 trades covered in the Bureau's monthly survey had gains in the month . . . Department store sales were also up nearly 5 percent in October as compared to a 10-month gain of just over 9 percent.

NECESSARY QUALITY

Young folks who hope to reach the top brackets of management might be wise, to accept the warning that cleverness and ambition are not enough. Even more vital and necessary is the quality of integrity.

Ancient stone tools found in Thailand

An American archaeologist has found stone tools in northern Thailand which he believes to be among the first ever fashioned by man.

The archaeologist, Karl Heider, said his work ranks in the paleolithic age, between 500,000 and 1,000,000 years ago.

He had been on an archaeological expedition to Kanburi Province, near the Burmese border, with two officials of the Thai National Museum.

The party also reported finding a village and burial ground of the neolithic age, which followed the paleolithic.

The neolithic village is the first ever discovered in Thailand, the party said. Neolithic pottery, polished stones, animal bones and baked clay for walls of houses were found in it.

Mr. Heider said that a report of the discovery of three stone instruments by a Dutch prisoner of war started him off on the expedition.

He said the area was rich from the archaeological standpoint, and that he was returning there.

Keeping nuts fresh

Because nuts are a favorite fall and winter food, and because there are often some left over, many homemakers at this season ask how to keep the fat flavor, crispness, and other fresh qualities of nut they have on hand. Here are a few tips from Mrs. V. G. Macdonald, Director of Home Economics Extension Service, Alberta Department of Agriculture.

1. Nuts in the shell keep better than shelled nuts and unsalted nuts keep better than salted.

2. All nuts keep better at a cold temperature than in a warm place.

3. Nuts in vacuum-packed containers keep longer than those exposed to air.

4. Shelled nuts keep well for a year in tight containers in home storage.

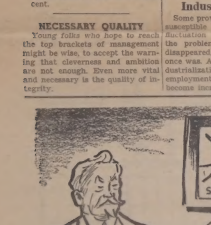
5. A small supply of nuts, such as that kept on hand for baking, will keep better in the refrigerator than out on a warm shelf in the kitchen.

6. Tight vapor proof containers protect nuts from absorbing odors and moisture which makes them limp, tough or even moldy, and keeps them safe from insects.

Filberts, almonds and peanuts keep better than pecans and walnuts. It is very important to keep pecans and walnuts in tight containers in a cold place. Exposed to warmth and air they are especially subject to rancidity.

Industrial outlook

Some industries will remain more susceptible to (unemployment) fluctuation than others. But even the psychiatrists, although it hasn't disappeared, is not as serious as it once was. As the rising tide of industrialization further diversifies employment opportunities it should become increasingly less so.



And Now, Khrushchevism

ROADLESS WONDER—No roads are needed for this vehicle. The Transporter, built by R. G. LeTourneau, Inc., of Longview, Tex., can haul a 70,000-pound cargo over steep mountains and ditches, through mud, sand or snow. Powerful electric motor is geared directly to each wheel to propel the Transporter with all-wheel drive. 3226

AIR AGE AFFECTS EVEN ANIMALS!

Their passage, however, creates many problems

By LESLIE P. EICHEL

New York's vast international airport—Idlewild—is fast becoming a zoo of many inhabitants. Except the animals and the birds and the fishes don't remain there long. They're either arriving or departing via plane for all parts of the world. Each international airline has a hostel for these unique travelers.

One of the largest is maintained by KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, which goes in for animal flights. Officials there estimate that 15 percent of its air freight tonnage is in birds and animals, from chicks to elephants. Of course, no adult elephants or pygmy or hippopotamuses are taken. However, young elephants often travel via airways.

The care and feeding of this live cargo requires knowledge and understanding. Detailed manuals serve as guides, but the success of each undertaking lies in the treatment of the animals.

They are sensitive to slights, plus scary. They must be kept out of drafts and strong sunlight. They contract pneumonia easily, especially when transported to upper altitudes. Average height for animal flights is 9,000 feet. Each must have a diet which it is accustomed.

Birds, if placed in a dark compartment, refuse food and drink. Caged, the birds can stand only 24 hours of this at the most, because they are used to doing their own flying.

Snakes are the opposite of birds. They desire dark corners and become lethargic and harmless because of the glitter, but of course are still boxed or bagged.

Wild animals are easier to handle than those in human ones. Perhaps civilization has caused the latter ones to be less relaxed.

Tigers are sensitive to handle only for one reason—other animals. Monkeys, anyway, are fearful of them, and can scent them a long distance away. Air lines, therefore, are careful about placing tigers in the tail section of the plane near the ventilating system, which carries the scent of same.

One air line even hired a veterinarian to suggest the best means of making its live cargo more comfortable. He was met with elephants. They get lonely, he said, and so urged a traveling companion. Well, he did! A small white hat. Elephants have poor eyesight, but they can see white readily.

Prior to arrival the white hen is placed in the stall with the elephant. He ees it, like it, and therefore won't step on it. During rough weather on board the plane, the hen is sometimes stampeded in fright, an attendant ties the white hen to the elephant's leg. The psychiatrist, afraid that he will step on his white friend, stands perfectly still. When the hen isn't tied to the elephant's leg, it's usually roosting on its head.

Animals that arrive in the country. That's because the zoos of America are producing them faster than can absorb them. Monkeys are the largest imports—especially since the discovery of the Salk anti-polio vaccine. He bares its teeth.

On The Side : By V. Darling

Is your wife's waist measurement 26 or under? If over 26, she hasn't a chance to win any of the beauty contests will be held in any of the belles of the beach in Florida this winter. I heard of a woman who reduced her waistline by one and a half inches every day at one time by becoming a hepcat. That is, she began dancing the rock 'n' roll and similar dances in exhaustive fashion. Your wife wants to streamline her waist measurement, advise her to become a hepcat.

Fatigue a factor

At what time of the day is it most dangerous to be in the midst of city traffic either as a driver or a pedestrian? The statisticians say most traffic deaths come between six and seven p.m. But they don't say why. Fatigue after a hard day's work must be a factor. Also, the desire to get home in a hurry. Then the period between six and seven p.m. comes right after the cocktail hour. That certainly must figure in the aforementioned situation.

Classic advice

Now there is a recording machine that can be hidden in a necktie. This gadget will record all conversations in which the wearer is a participant. What did you say to somebody yesterday that you wouldn't want to have recorded? Anyway, permit me to again quote that classic advice, "Five things observe well: to whom you speak, to whom you speak, how and when and where."

Jailed for jaywalking

Wild walking is as dangerous as wild driving. Because of that fact a drive has been launched in London against reckless pedestrians. The penalty for the first offence of jaywalkers is the equivalent of $28. For the second offence it is $70. Fighting finally for jaywalking? I know of on this continent is in Pasadena, Calif. There you can be fined $10 for wild walking. For a second offence you can be jailed.

Starting with stamps

The U.S. government seems to be really determined to save the taxpayers some money. As, for example, a congressional committee engaged in studying ways and means of cutting down expenses stated that the internal revenue service could save $250,000 a year by reducing the width of the cigarette tax stamp by three-sixteenths of an inch. This inspires a thought as to what the post office department could save by reducing the width of all its stamps by three-sixteenths of an inch. Or even two-sixteenths of an inch. And why not?

Age tells the tale

Establishments specializing in rejuvenating the facial appearance of men are doing a greatly increased business in New York. When a man goes in for appearance rejuvenation he usually is between from 15 to 20 years younger. Which doesn't appeal to their wives. They prefer to enjoy the contrast of appearing 15 to 20 years younger than their husbands. Also, they have a feeling if a man looks young he is likely to start getting young ideas. One of the major reasons that so many men are going in for appearance rejuvenation is that a youthful look is a business asset for an executive. Also, an aged look is a definite handicap.

Long and short of it

A problem every cigar enthusiast has to face is that of a short smoke. If he has only five or 10 minutes for a smoke he hesitates to light up a fine cigar and waste most of it. As, for example, in theatre intermissions. I have solved that problem in the discovery of a remarkable all-tobacco cigarette which provides a short smoke that is just as good as a cigar. Another interesting angle to this cigarette is that there is nothing in its make-up to keep it burning when not smoked. If not smoked, it goes out. A good cigarette for people who smoke in bed.

Fellow travelers—an elephant and a white hen.

Thousands of the rhesus variety have arrived from India.

Even the problem of drinking vessels for birds has been studied and worked out. A flat one with grating was designed. Otherwise, a bird could drown in its own water container during rough weather.

Speed of light near in electron tests

Man has succeeded in pushing electrons virtually up to the speed of light.

This amazing announcement was made by Leo J. Dubridge, president of California Institute of Technology.

The speed of 186,000 miles a second—never before reached by man-produced particles—has been established in Caltech's souped-up synchrotron.

"We're just about one ten millionth from the speed of light," is the way Dr. Robert F. Bacher, chairman of Caltech's Physics Division, put it. (The speed of light is 186,324 miles a second.)

Momentum in the American machine has accelerated electrons to a high energy of 1.2 billion electron volts, Dubridge said. That will help future discoveries about the atom.

OUR PAMPERED PETS

Dog foods are now sold in six delicious flavors. Special diets are available for 30 million American cats who turn up their delicate noses at mice. Pet canaries and parakeets, 19 million of them, will need 1,000 tons of new cages next year. Fashionable Manhattan dogs sport wardrobes of six weeks, and flannel pyjamas to warm their close-clipped hides are being sold. For the well-heeled, tuxedos and top hats for "gentlemen" dogs.

Providing for the country's pampered pets is now a $3 billion a year business—and is still going up. That's the only way it can go, says the head of a dog food company. The pet population of the United States is higher than ever before, and growing steadily.

Imported observers suspect that this life of luxury is doing dogs and other pets no good. It is reputedly rugged individualism that delphia most pet dogs will run a mile if a commoc or garden rabbit bares its teeth.

Manitoba gets plastics firm

A half-million-dollar polyethylene plant, employing 40 people and serving the western Canada, is to be built in Fort Garry, Hon. F. L. Johnson, minister of industry and commerce, has announced.

Polymer Limited, with head office at Kitchener, Ont., will begin construction immediately, and expects to begin manufacturing next year. It will supply plastic sheets and tubes to "converters" in the western area, mainly to the two Greater Winnipeg firms of Mastex and the Polythylene Bag Co.

These firms will convert the sheets into garment bags, bags for holding vegetables, and an assortment of other uses.

L. A. Hanson, vice-president and general manager of Visking Limited, said the Fort Garry plant would provide more efficient service to its western customers. There are two other plants—at Lindsay and Ajax, Ontario. The parent corporation, in Chicago, has branches the world over.

Tribute was paid the department of industry and commerce, whose researchers pointed up the need for such a plant here. A representative of the firm said the results of the survey "sent us to Manitoba on the fly."

Dignified stamps

Was a time when a postage stamp was a dignified thing . . . purpose of the Canadian stamp is to be employed not to pseudo-artists who merit no encouragement. That and to confuse the stamp purchaser. Why does the office department spend all this time and money . . . when simple standard design would serve.

Linen is made from the flax plant.

Plentiful warm water supply essential for dairy herds

A plentiful *supply of* clean drinking water from which the chill has been removed with pay big dividends when caring for livestock in winter, according to Dave Ewart, Supervisor of Dairy Herd Improvement, Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture.

For dairy cows, slightly warmed water is especially important since cows require large amounts of water to keep milk production high and for other body processes. Milch cows will go outside if necessary to drink during cold weather, but unless the water is heated they will not take the amount they actually require. Without sufficient water (approximately four gallons needed for each gallon of milk produced) production declines rapidly and is very hard to bring up again.

There is also the danger of frozen teats when animals must go outside to drink in severe weather. This can lead to infected udders, inconvenience and economic loss.

The amount of water required by a dairy cow depends on her size, her production and the dryness of the feed she consumes. When succulent feeds such as silage are fed, water consumption will be reduced accordingly.

Many dairy barns today have drinking bowls installed for cows, and this is the most satisfactory arrangement. For those who cannot have an inside water supply there are two types of warmers available. The type that burns oil or coal and wood is easily inserted into a fairly large water trough. Electric heaters of the insert type are now being used extensively on farms which have power, with good success. Both types of heater are reasonably priced and will pay for their cost in a short time even where a small herd is kept.

Strictly Fresh

Two performing parrots met one day. "You've been working at Radio City for eight straight weeks," grumbled one, "and I can't even get a booking for a mountain weekend show. How do you do it?"

"You gotta have the proper connections," explained the other. "See the vulture perched on the roof up there? That's my agent."

* * *

Nine hoods, wiped out in a gangland shooting fray, were buried together in one big inexpensive coffin. The cops simply put all their yeggs in one casket.

* * *

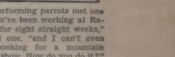
Many women don't like window shopping any more. Say it's a pane in the neck.

* * *

Your gas is as good as mine, but what with the current shortage in Europe, being boiled in oil is pure luxury.

* * *

A bejeweled matron of 55 or so was regaling her self with stories about her wonderful son. "He's 31, and a millionaire already, but because of me, he's never married," she boasted. "He takes me everywhere, in his date at the theatre and cocktail parties. He wouldn't dream of going on a vacation unless I was with him. Every day he goes to the most famous psychiatrist in New York—for fifty dollars an hour. And why do you think he spends the entire time there talking about?"



Drivers with good noses

* * *

Race cars don't have to worry about bad breaks in the weather.

* * *

An old Wisconsin trapper bought a case of soft drinks and a copy of "Of Human Bondage". He left only one with his home and wandered away for a while. When he came back, the book had disappeared. "Any trouble?" asked the proprietor. "Sure see," said the trapper. "I've found my pet lynx he lost my Maughm."

Oil production at record high

Hon. F. C. Bell, Minister of Mines and Natural Resources reported that Manitoba's crude oil production for the month of October exceeded the September flow by approximately 10 thousand barrels. The average daily production was lower but the extra day in October helped better the old mark.

The number of Manitoba wells capable of production reached a new record figure during the month . . . topping the 700 barrel mark for the first time and reaching a record 702 barrels.

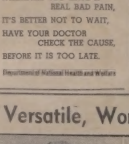
The total production figure for October, 1956, was 630,129 barrels and this compares with a total of 642,119 barrels during the same period of 1955. The average daily production during October was 17,171 barrels and a total of 28 new wells were brought into production.

Of the 702 Manitoba wells capable of production on October 31st, 644 were actually in production. The total 1956 Manitoba production of crude oil is up roughly 650,000 barrels over the same period in 1955.

Letters on the crisis

Correspondents who claim the right to free speech frequently through the columns of a newspaper seem too frequently to forget that the same obligations rest upon them as the editor or reporter, to be careful of their facts.

A heavy bomber has more power than nine locomotives.



It can be wished in many languages

"Happy New Year!"

As the year 1956 rolls westward from the Admiralty's date line, these words will ring out in many languages.

Should you be in gay Paree, the greeting you would hear would be "Bonne Annee!" Down in sunny Italy, they say "Buon Capo d'Anno" which doesn't sound too different. In Spain, it's "Feliz Ano Nuevo."

If you have relatives or friends in Germany, they may write, "Ein Glueckliches Neues Jahr." If so, they wish you a Happy New Year. The Swedish and Norse greetings are different from the ones above, although they are almost the same. The Swedes say "God Nytt Ar", and the Norse "Godt Nytt Aar."

Any way you hear it, though it seems the same. The three words mean not only Happy New Year, but imply best wishes for all the days ahead.

Fewer corn brooms

Fewer corn brooms but larger numbers of shoe and hair brooms were shipped from Canadian factories in 1955 than in the preceding year. The output of corn brooms amounted to some 237,100 dozen versus 246,000, and of fibre and hair brooms, 44,800 dozen versus 37,000.

Wool Jersey Is Versatile, Won't Sag

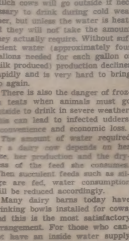
BY EDNA MILES

WOOL jersey is a fabric loved by American women, probably because it's so versatile. It's cozy to wear to football games or for a weekend in the country. It can go to dinner or the theatre and it can be elegant for an evening out. It's equally right in a simple daytime dress for the office or club meetings. And every woman knows the many uses of the jersey suit.

This year, wool jersey is bigger than ever. It lends itself beautifully to the bloused fashions, to the slim (lined) skirt and to all of the many variations on the sheath. It can be basic, for changes in jewelry, little collars and scarves, or it can be dramatic in a vivid color that commands attention.

This year's quality wool jerseys offer a non-sag construction that's an added attraction. The fabric tailors smoothly and is easy to care for. Women who've owned jersey are aware that it's rugged. It takes lots of hard wear and comes back looking as fresh and as new as ever.

Designers have used it, this year, for a wide range of fashions to be worn day and night. Coats and raincoats, too, are cut from wool jersey and make ideal travel companions.



Junior fashion wool jersey, left, has wide Puritan collar accented with shiny black bow. This is a one-piece design with two-piece look. Emphasis is on back interest, right, with a self-tie used as continuation of bateau neckline.

Fat upper arms confuse blood pressure meter

A more accurate, flashing test of blood pressure in obese persons can be obtained by measuring the pressure below the elbow rather than above, as is usually done, according to a report from the Journal of the American Medical Association received by the Health League of Canada.

The report states that falsely high blood pressure readings may be obtained in people with large flabby upper arms. The reason for this is not entirely clear, but it may be due to the larger circumference and the compression of the flabby tissue in the upper arms. In experiments with non-obese persons, new arm was loosely wrapped with cotton which was compressed by the blood pressure cuff. The reading in the wrapped arm was much higher than in the unwrapped arm. However, when less compressible gauze was used, there was only a slight difference in the readings in the two arms.

The authors also found that persons with large—but muscular—upper arms did not have falsely high blood pressure readings, apparently because the muscular tissue is not compressible.

In obese persons with flabby arms, the blood pressure was measured internally by inserting a needle into an artery. This reading was then compared with readings obtained in the forearm and upper arm. The arterial pressure was similar to that of the forearm.

Recipe for a good school

Place not more than 30 superior children, young and your neighbors', in an attractive classroom in a safe, well-planned building, with a teacher who is capable and well prepared . . . Blend in plenty of good books and other teaching aids . . . Add safe school buses and ample space for play . . . Leaven with a salary scale that is fair and decent, a good plan for teacher-retirement and a touch of real aggression by the community.

Season with your personal interest, co-operation, and support.

Mix well for one school year.

Guaranteed Results. Happy, well-taught children.

Serves one whole community very high in the protein of good citizenship.

—National Education Assn.

Taming the St. Lawrence

Canada has major stake in seaway

By JAMES K. SPARKMAN

When the seaway opens at midnight April 25, Canada will have a major stake in it.

Canada proposed to "go it alone" and build an all-Canadian St. Lawrence seaway without American dollars, workmen or land, one widely read American publication urged recently that it go ahead—just for the sake of novelty. . .

Today, the seaway is a mutual project, with about three fourths of the United States and more of Canada's than half of the 105 million dollars it will cost to build "waterways" to raise deep-water ships 502 feet from Montreal to Lake Erie, two-thirds, 215 million dollars is being put up by the Canadian Government, only 90 million dollars by the United States.

This disparity is even more striking when Canadian construction completed in the '30's is included, for there is the Welland Ship Canal with its seven 45-mile power canal both designed for seaway ship movement. Throw these in, and Canada's stake in the completed seaway will be no less than 400 million dollars of the total dollars spent, and more, much more, if today's cost of these works would be considered.

Foresight evident

Yet, surprisingly, this unequal contributing is not easily seen when you travel up and down the length of the St. Lawrence from here to the Thousand Islands. If anything, the American contribution looks the greater just now for the American seaway work is concentrated. It ties a stone's throw from shore between Ogdensburg and Massena, N.Y., close to the equally impressive power dam controlling it.

By contrast, Canadian dredging, diking, and lock-building, and relocation of communities are largely scattered from Montreal to Niagara Falls. And much of it is literally "under water." In an open gap across the river from Montreal 122 million dollars is being spent, but that is dismissed as almost nothing invisible—nothing more than a low line of raw earth.

The Canada's seaway work is a proud story of foresight, cooperation, and hard work.

Where the intrepid Jacques Cartier to sail again up the St. Lawrence after 422 years, he would certainly be greatly intrigued by the first of the seaway work visible over the cathedrals.

He knew that area. Montreal was settled and grew because all sailors, like Cartier, were stopped here by the first river obstruction after 1,068 miles of deep-water flow. Near these white-crested rocks, he thought, and the plunge Cahay was clear sailing—he called them the "China Rapids".

Voyageurs who built the first shallow canal past this white water in 1700 knew better, as did all the men who improved the route in later years to the 14-foot deep channel that now is almost as packed with summer shipping as a Sunday freeway with motorists. But it days before the railroads days as late as 1840 when the journey down-lake from Toronto to Montreal might demand two weeks of almost hourly peril, even post canals were vital for the movement of furs and farm crops, cloth and factory items.

Here is Canadian writer of the trip: "When small vessels approached the rapids, passengers held their breath as men do when they encounter danger."

For decades now, the trip has not been half so exciting. Huge freighters move along lethargically, waiting their turn through the many locks and narrow channels, and crewmen seem geared to the same pace. These specially designed ships carry a payload, and they are in a hurry, as best they can be. But "breathless"? No more.

Once the new seaway is completed, deep water will cover much of the locks and dikes of the 14-foot channel, and shallow draft boats, if they continue to sail, will follow Indian-file through the new locks with 27-foot freighters, tankers, and ore carriers.

Not-so-at Montreal where the new and old channels reach open river, can the old be that confusion be made a part of the new seaway. For here the city has closed in on the channel, filling it solid with industry and dock quays. Widening and deep-cutting it are out of the question, so Montreal's deep channel had to be built either in mid-stream or along the far bank. Turning means two.

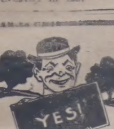
The far shore won out for ease of construction, although engineers will tell you that the riverside residents of Montreal South, Ville Jacques Cartier and St. Laurbert "were not enchanted at the idea of a seaway in their front yard." In all, about 3,000 homes, which some think may evaporate when the seaway begin to pass in reverse, truck and eighties are nearing completion of an earthern ship channel. Only a few hundred feet of river from the vast shallow flow of the St. Lawrence here fit the seaway's 27-foot depth, and separated portion the bottom will be excavated to that depth, and lifted and held by dikes, and a path made for all but the greatest ships to pass by.

Most of the seaway here is to be two ones wide and no more, but at Beauharnois canal it will be 2. In these turn-out spots, ships can wait their turn through the St. Lawrence locks. The "Soo" locks, Locks, or can reverse after unloading at one of the industrial docks planned for the south shore.

Much of the channel work here is being done by dredges, protected by cofferdam plugs at the ends of the existing miles of dikes. The dredges suck their muck far below the river bottom. Through pipes, it is unsmooth and boxy—trucks and trains—and smart against black ashes, and "fill" behind. Before the job is finished, 7.5 million cubic yards of earth, plus 2.2 million cubic yards of rock, will be moved. Enough of the dredged, it is trucked along the dike top and dumped to extend the dike gradually.

Approach lifted

Dramatic miscalculation is making this lower-river work more costly than it might have been. Much of the earth fill, including Jacques Cartier Bridge linking Montreal with Quebec south of the St. Lawrence and the Long Sault, York, and Vermont guessed, removed. But after the earth was used from the riverbed, it is trucked along the dike top and dumped to extend the dike gradually.



DID YOU EVER STOP TO THINK---

That merchandise that can stand persistent advertising makes an appeal which brings customers back time and time again.

Truthful advertising gives the public confidence—confidence in the merchandise and the concern that sells it.

Persistent advertising gains friends for a business. It proves that the advertiser has the right merchandise at the right price.

Well Advertised Merchan'ise Is Superior In Every Way

Good advertising not only makes new customers, but encourages old customers to buy more.

Quality, persistently advertised, creates a desire that only possession satisfies.

THE ONLY WAY TO GET BUSINESS IS TO GO AFTER IT BY ADVERTISING. GETTING BUSINESS BY ADVERTISING IS EASY, CHEAP, AND SURE.

W. H. SPADY, D.C., Ph. C.
CHIROPRACTOR
Graduate of P.S.C. and Bremer CO
Neuroclassmeter and X-Ray
Office Hours: 10-12, 2-4 Mon., Thurs
Saturday, Evenings, 7 to 8:30
Phone, 528 DRUMHELLER, Alta

Seed Wheat for Sale

Chinook, grown from Certified seed, plot inspected and high germination certificate. Price, $1.36 bushel, from bin.

Limited quantity Reg. "Rust Resistant" Selkirk, grown from 1st Generation; grades No. 1 hard seed. Choice sample 1955 stock, cleaned and sacked or in bulk.

L. E. LARDER, Phone 230, Delia.

WANTED, NEW SUBSCRIBERS to THE DELIA TIMES. Subscription price is $2.00 per year, in advance. In Great Britain and the United States, $3.00.

Church Services

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

Rev. P. G. Dunsmore, Minister

Delia and Craigmyle

Sunday School — 10.00 a.m
Service of Worship — 7.30 p.m
Craigmyle — 11:30 a.m.

And on Alternate Sundays:
Hand Hills — 2.00 p.m
Michichi — 2.15 p.m

Come and Worship

Delia Inter-Denominational Church.

Pastor: James Maxwell.

Sunday School — 10:30 a.m.
Church Service — 11:30 a.m.
Christian Fellowship Service every Friday night, at 8 p.m.
We invite you to come.

Local Grain Prices

Tuesday, January 8, 1957

Oats—	
1 c.w.	93¾
2 c.w.	89¾
3 c.w.	69¾
4 c.w.	49¾
Ex. 1 feed	49¾
1 feed	47¾
Barley—	
No. 1 c.w.	81
No. 2 c.w.	81
No. 3 c.w.	79
No. 4 c.w.	.73
No. 1 c.w.	.74
No. 2 c.w.	.74
No. 3 c.w.	.71
1 feed	.70
Rye—	
1 c.w.	.80
2 c.w.	.76
3 c.w.	.68
Ecoty	.66
Flax—	
1 c.w.	2.28
2 c.w.	2.26
3 c.w.	2.19

Dominion Wheat Board Prices

No. 1 Northern	1.81½
No. 2 Northern	1.77½
No. 3 Northern	1.18½
No. 4 Northern	1.06½
No. 5 Wheat	.89½
No. 6 Wheat	.83½
Feed Wheat	.77½

In the first half of 1956 total labor increased by $652 million over comparable period of 1955. Slightly more than half of the increase was due to higher level of employment, remainder was due to higher wage rates.

—Quick Canadian Facts

The Delia Times

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY EVGS

Jos McKinnon, Editor and Proprietor

Subscription rates $2.00 per annum payable in advance.

Classified Advertising, such as Lost, Stolen or Strayed, Articles Wanted or For Sale, &c., 50c. first insertion, first five lines or less; extra lines 10c per line. Subsequent insertions, 25c; extra lines 5c prepaid. If charged 25c extra will be added.

Municipal, Legal and Reeder Advertisements 10c per line first insertion, 5c per line each subsequent insertion.

Display Advertising and Local notices on application.

Changes of advertising must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1957

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

Freedom was once an easily identifiable state for which people left their native lands and sought new borders where limitations on personal and religious liberty had not yet been defined. When they were defined it was in a new Magna Charta known as the Declaration of Independence, and a new country was to grow the American, side by side with a country which incorporated with its allegiance to the old Magna Charta those modifications which were essential in a new land. For these two, Freedom has been as the air they breathed, exhilarating, heady air in which growth was inevitable.

And, old as the urge to freedom, has been the necessity of a medium through which the constant need of amendment might be kept before the public. Freedom in common with everything good, must keep on growing and adapting itself to the needs of a people if it is not to perish. From the streets and out of the early prisons where its defenders found themselves, the right of man to free expression through writing and the press has been affirmed. This freedom is not the freedom of one man or one party of an editorial opinion coupled with the opportunity for free expressions by those who disagree, in a paper where reporting is accurate and unbiased. These three things will provide, in any community, a basis for considered action on any public question. They will guard against despotic action and they will guarantee democracy to the world.

If, in any paper, these three things can be bought or sold, freedom has been bought and sold. For sale in a paper is the advertising space which, under the law, should be for sale without any strings tied to it. It is not the least important feature to be considered for the press today must be financially secure to be truly free. There must be no opportunity for bribery or intimidation.

In a day when the Iron Curtain can conceal all but its purpose from millions of men born free, the press of the free world lives on, its opportunities equalled by its responsibilities. "Error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it."

Local and District

Mr and Mrs. Bob Sinclair and son, spent Xmas with Bob's sister and brother-in-law, Mr and Mrs. Lloyd Dickson, in Calgary.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs John Sinclair and family, spent a few days in Calgary last week visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Sinclair.

* * *

Delia Curling Club mixed bonspiel started last Saturday, with 24 rinks entered. Perfect weather prevailed for good curling, and some excellent games were played.

* * *

There was a break in the prevailing mild weather late Sunday evg., when cold biting winds from the north brought sub-zero temperatures. Stormy winds and light snow of blizzard proportions occurred Monday forenoon, easing up in the evening. At present writing (Tuesday) the mercury reads 15 below.

Neighborhood News

Mr and Mrs Gordon Atkinson and sons, spent Christmas with relatives in Calgary

* * *

Mr. and Mrs Edgar Morlock and sons, spent Christmas with Mrs. Morlock's parents in Hanna.

* * *

Harry Nelson arrived home from the University Hospital in Edmonton in time to spend Christmas with the family.

* * *

Miss Belle Nelson, of Vancouver, was able to spend Christmas with her parents.

* * *

Mr. Hugh McLaren returned home last week from his travels.

Mrs Alma Hoover, of Calgary, spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs Howard Hoover and family.

* * *

Mr and Mrs. Leonard Sverdah and family, Mr. and Mrs. Ernie Hall and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Gene Carson and family, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Severin Sverdahl, of Delia, on Christmas day.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Nill and sons, were guests of Mr. and Mrs Paul Cole, of Drumheller, on Christmas day.

* * *

Mr and Mrs. Jack McMurchy returned home last week after spending Christmas holidays with Mr. and Mrs Norman Brown and family, of Calgary.

* * *

Mrs Margaret Armstrong was a guest of Mr. and Mrs Frank DeMott on Christmas day.

* * *

Mrs Louise Morlock was a recent guest at the home of her daughter, in Byemoor.

Treatment For Wild Oats

Wild oats, still the No 1 weed in the prairie provinces, were discussed at some length at the annual meeting in Lethbridge of the National Weed Committee. For the time being farmers who have a wild oats problem will have to depend on such means as delayed seeding, pre-seeding cultivation and early maturing crops which have been described say G R Sterling, Superintendent of Soil Conservation and Weed Control, Alberta Department of Agriculture.

As yet no chemical agents can be recommended for wild oat control in cereal crops. In some special crops, however, such as peas, sugar beets etc, chemicals may be used.

Cattle Numbers in U.K. Increase

Cattle numbers in the United Kingdom continue to increase. In June there were 10.9 million head of cattle in the U.K., compared with 10.7 million a year earlier. The 1936-40 average was about 8.8 million head and the immediate post-war average was 10 million head.

Field Beans

Lethbridge Experimental Station Weekly Letter.

By W. D. Hall

The farmers who grew field beans last season in the area between Lethbridge and Medicine Hat have had another successful year. In spite of the severe frost which occurred on September 4, damage to the bean crops was not serious. The long period of good weather which followed the frost enabled the young pods to mature, so that in most cases the percentage of damaged beans was small.

The crops are now being cleaned and processed for market, and there is every indication that the better ones at least should produce beans equal in quality and appearance to samples which have been grown in Ontario. The better grade of beans should yield about 1,000 pounds per acre and for the last few years Ontario beans have been netting $10.00 per cwt., f.o.b. Lethbridge.

The importance of securing bean seed early cannot be stressed too strongly. There is only a small seed supply in the district and in a very short time it will be disposed of to wholesale growers and canning companies, as the greatest consumption of beans takes place during the winter months. Local seed growers are likely to be exhausted within the next two or three weeks. Farmers interested in growing field beans should contact the Experimental Farm concerning sources of seed.

The Lethbridge Experimental Farm conducts bean variety tests annually, both at the Farm and in other parts of the district. These tests indicate that Burbank still appears to be the best of the small white beans. This type has a much greater demand than the others since it can be used for both canning and packing as "Pork and Beans." Great Northern, a large white kidney-shaped bean, is excellent for canning, but is used only to a small extent for packing. Pinto, a brown, speckled bean, and Red Mexican, are two good colour varieties, but the market for them is quite limited.

AVOID FREEZING

When milk and cream are received at the dairy plant in a frozen state it's a safe bet that precautions against freezing have not been taken either by the producer or the haulier.

Milk and cream should be cooled during winter just as they must be in warm weather, the objective being the same for all seasons—to maintain quality. But freezing should be prevented at all costs, as it does quality; thumbs adversely.

Cheese is affected mainly by the increase in yield from frozen milk; butter is mealy—a condition quickly noted by consumers.

Equally important to the producer, is that the matter of securing a fair sample of his milk or cream at the dairy plant is made occasionally impossible when the product is frozen. It must be thawed out completely and then thoroughly stirred to get reliable dilution of the butterfat in order to secure a reasonable sample for testing.

To prevent freezing of milk and cream both at the farm and en route to the processor under ordinary conditions, the Dairy Branch, Alberta Department of Agriculture, offers the following suggestions:

1. Use a well insulated cooling tank, preferably in a milk house. It is one of the best means of maintaining milk and cream quality and at the same time prevents freezing. The water in the tank should be changed as necessary to keep it in a liquid state.

2. The length of time milk or cream is on the road to the dairy plant in cold weather is the guide to what provision should be made against freezing. All truck routes should use only well insulated carrying cases in which enough heat is provided to keep milk and cream above the freezing point.

3 Cream or milk cans should not be left on open station platforms before train time. They are sure to freeze in "below zero" weather.

Immigration report: In 1955 Canada admitted 109,946 new "Canadians." In 1954 the figure was 154,227.

FINISHING RATION? GROWING RATION?

Two calves are separated. The feed ration of one is different from the other. Why is this so? The Assistant Live Stock Supervisor W. C. Gordon, Alberta Department of Agriculture, supplies the answer.

One calf is headed for market and receives a finishing ration. Its feed will be enriched with the addition of more wheat and barley. In fact, this calf will get all the grain it can safely handle. Weaning was late this year due to the exceptionally fine weather in November and it has most likely been on feed for about a month. Mr. Gordon states that if he wants to make the grade for the spring and summer market, some limitation on amounts of roughage being fed may be necessary.

The other heifer marked for herd replacement will get greater amounts of good hay plus some grain composed chiefly of oats, and protein and mineral supplement as required.

An important reason for remarking feed requirement heifers from other calves has developed with the addition of Stilbestrol to protein supplements. Under no circumstances, warns Mr. Gordon, should such heifers receive this hormone because of the danger of interference with reproduction in later life. Where supplements containing Stilbestrol are being used, the manufacturers' instructions regarding weights of cattle and amounts to be fed should be strictly observed by the feeder.

For Alfalfa Seed Growers

Welcomed by alfalfa seed growers will be the recently published bulletin "Alfalfa Seed Production in the Prairie Provinces." Prepared by Dr. J. L. Bolton, Senior Agricultural Research Officer at the Forage Crops Laboratory, Saskatoon, and released by the Canada Department of Agriculture, it provides a wealth of information on the requirements of this important crop.

The whole field is covered from a brief history of alfalfa growing in Western Canada, through cultural practices to harvesting, threshing and cleaning the seed. Here again is stressed the function of the leafcutter bee and bumble bee as alfalfa pollinators, and suggestions for location and site of fields, choice of variety, use of fertilizers and control of pests are all included in this worthwhile publication. Both established and prospective alfalfa seed growers would be well advised to send for their free copy.

Copies of "Alfalfa Seed Production in the Prairie Provinces" (Publication 984) may be obtained from Experimental Farms across the prairies, from the Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ontario, or from the Extension Service, Alberta Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alberta.

During 1955 the average Canadian family income went up eight per cent to $4,480.

RADIO

The following are among the highlights of programs to be heard over CBC stations on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, January 10, 11, 12, and 13. All times mentioned are Mountain Standard Time.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10

3:30 p.m. Recital.
4:00 — Make Mine Music.
4:30 — Road Report, Alberta Memos.
5:00 — Children's Corner.
5:30 — The McLaurin Story.
5:45 — Roundabout.
6:00 — CBC News Weather.
6:15 — Byline.
6:30 — Glen Bjarnason, Sports.
6:50 — Jazz Workshop.
7:00 — Rawhide.
7:30 — Roving Reporter.
7:45 — Designed for You.
8:00 — CBC National News.
— Roundup, Talk.
8:30 — Citizens' Forum.
9:15 — Vancouver Concert.
10:00 — Winnipeg Drama.
10:30 — Rendezvous.
11:00 — CBC News, Weather.
11:15 — University Series.
11:30 — Marine Investigator.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11

3:30 p.m. Afternoon Concert.
4:00 — Make Mine Music.
4:30 — Road Report, Alberta Memos.
5:00 — Children's Corner.
5:30 — Into the Light.
6:00 — CBC News, Weather.
6:15 — Byline.
6:30 — Glen Bjarnason, Sports.
6:50 — Song of the Saddle.
7:00 — Rawhide.
7:15 — Roving Reporter.
7:30 — Nation's Business
7:45 — Piano Four Hands.
8:00 — CBC National News, Roundup, Talk.
8:30 — Conversation.
9:00 — Songs of My People.
9:30 — Music From Montreal.
10:00 — Vancouver Drama.
10:30 — Halifax Symphony Orch.
11:00 — CBC News, Weather.
11:15 — Northern Messenger.

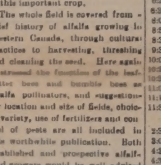
SATURDAY, JANUARY 12

4:00 p.m. News, Weather.
4:15 — Skeeter's Choice.
4:30 — Teen Tunes.
5:00 — Buff Estes Serial.
5:15 — Roving Reporter.
5:30 — This Week.
5:45 — Sports Quest.
6:00 — Prairie Sports Final.
6:25 — CBC News.
6:30 — N.H.L. Hockey.
9:00 — Organ Music.
8:30 — CBC National News.
8:35 — Winnipeg Pops Concert.
9:30 — Prairie Schooner.
10:30 — Halifax Theatre.
10:55 — Interlude
10:30 — Host Unnounced.
11:00 — CBC News, Weather.
11:15 — Arndale Chorus.
11:30 — Moods in music.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 13

2:30 p.m. Critically Speaking.
3:00 — N.Y. Philharmonic.
4:30 — CBC News.
4:35 — Ask the Weatherman.
4:42 — Weather.
4:45 — In Reply.
5:00 — U.N. On the Record.
5:15 — The Four Gentlemen.
5:30 — Little Symphonies.
6:00 — Toronto Pops Concert.
7:00 — Pacific Playhouse.
7:30 — Organ Recital.
8:00 — CBC National News.
8:10 — Weekend Review.
8:20 — Our Special Speaker.
8:30 — Sunday Chorale.
9:00 — Vancouver Symphony.
10:00 — CBC Stage.
11:00 — CBC News, Weather.
11:15 — Talk.
11:20 — Religious Program.

SUNDAY SCHOOL OF THE AIR



From a modest beginning as a quarter-hour program over one prairie station in 1943, SUNDAY SCHOOL OF THE AIR has expanded until today it is a full half hour and is heard on CBC from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains.

SUNDAY SCHOOL OF THE AIR is produced by CBC Winnipeg in co-operation with the Winnipeg branch of the Canadian Council of Churches, and is heard every Sunday morning at 9:30 on CBW Manitoba, CBK Saskatchewan, CBX Alberta, and CBXA Edmonton.

The program consists of a story read by Norm Mucklewright, a quiz conducted by the Reverend Douglas Lenihan of Charleswood United Church, and music by the East Kildonan Choir directed by Gertrude Lowery, with Rush Gordon at the piano. A regular panel of boys and girls of Sunday School age takes an active part in the program's weekly quiz.

Shown here are, left to right, storyteller Norm Mucklewright talking to the Sunday School of the Air panel Paul Mosmer, Jennifer Dawson, Howard Elliott, Allison Reed, and Avis Louise Elliott, while quizmaster Douglas Lenihan looks on (Not shown is panel member Peter Mitcner).

Used Cars and Trucks

Trade your wheat for these used Cars and Trucks:
1949 Ford Sedan (Radio)
1950 Ford Sedan (Radio)
1951 Studebaker, over drive
1951 Dodge Station
1949 Ford Sedan
1949 Monarch Sedan
1946 Mercury
1946 Mercury
1947 Olds Hydromatic
1948 Pontiac Sedan
1948 Dodge ½ Ton
1950 Ford ½ Ton
1951 Chev ½ Ton
1947 Ford 2 Ton, good shape
Wheat delivered @ $1.00 per bushel in Drumheller taken on above units.

McLean Service & Construction Ltd.
DRUMHELLER, Alberta.

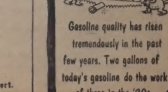
Card of Thanks

I would like to thank all my friends for the flowers, gifts, and cards send to me while I was a patient in the hospital.

Mrs A T. Marshall

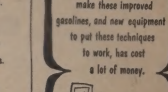
It takes money to make good gasoline

Gasoline quality has risen tremendously in the past few years. Two gallons of today's gasoline do the work of three in the '20s.



Finding new techniques to make these improved gasolines, and new equipment to put these techniques to work, has cost a lot of money.

Imperial, with by far Canada's most extensive oil research facilities, has spent 20 million dollars over the past ten years on research alone.



Imperial spent 65 million in the same period directly on new equipment to improve gasoline quality.

It's costing more and more money to make the gasolines required by today's more powerful cars.

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Automation: A new word applied to a process going on ever since James Watt invented the steam engine; the process of substituting machines for men in what was previously manual labor.